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BUREAUCRACY GRIPS THE UNITED STATES TO SPLIT UP NATION

Ex-Pres. Hoover Lashes at Roosevelt for Serious Administration Incompetency

MANY OTHERS FIND FAULTS

Popular Magazine Castigates White House; Sweeping Change for Appeasement Expected

Nichi Nichi

SHANGHAI, December 10.—The most serious conflict existing in the present day United States is one between bureaucrats and industrialists, disclosed Herbert Clark Hoover, former President of the United States. Hoover directed his severe criticism against the White House officialism which he blamed as the main cause of low efficiency in the administration.

Ex-President Hoover pointed to the bureaucracy the Roosevelt Administration at the National Defense Industrialists' Conference held recently in New York. In view of this fact, his remark is significant, it is interpreted.

There is no doubt that the Washington Government has a lot of defects in the prosecution of the current war and accordingly Hoover's remark illustrates the many adverse comments hurled at the inefficient administration.

The outstanding criticisms against the Roosevelt administration are:

1. Its bureaucratic methods have caused serious friction with various quarters in the development of war industries and as a result the expansion of productivity has been hampered.

2. To meet the urgent necessity of the times Roosevelt is forcibly planning to change his cabinet in order to get a stronger organization.

Concerning the first problem of officialism, Harry F. Byrd, Senator from Virginia, is reported recently to have castigated the Washington government for low efficiency due to officialism. The severest denunciation of the Washington government was made in an article which appeared in a recent issue of the Colliers magazine.

No Progress Since War

"It is more than 10 months since the United States has entered the current war," said the magazine, "However, the industries' scheme lags behind as ever. And other organizations for the prosecution of war have failed so far to function smoothly."

The officialism of the White House is primarily responsible for the failures, it said. Government officials are increasing as fast as the birth rate of hares, and Washington is deluged with persons of official ranks, the magazine lamented.

Government offices are fighting among themselves for salary raises, it explained. Indeed extreme is the waste of energy and time.

Another criticism aimed against the present administration was by Harry Drummond, Chairman of the Committee for National Defense Planning and Investigation. In a recent number of the American magazine, he disclosed minutely the dissension existing between bureaucrats and military circles

"Due to strifes and conflicts, "Drummond declared, "the United States today finds it impossible to display the total power of the country for the prosecution of war. What the present day United States needs urgently is the unity of command on the home front. In the capacity of the Chairman of the Committee for National Defense Planning and Investigation, I am possessed with sufficient evidence to show that the so-called total power for the prosecution of war is only for the purpose of the attainment of individuals' ambitions so long as this country is concerned."

Predicts U.S. Defeat

"I am afraid that for this reason, the United States may be defeated, after all is said and done."

On the basis of his investigation, he further stated that, although warehouses belonging to the Navy Department are full of copper, adjoining plants have suspended their operation because of the lack of copper.

He also pointed out that materials necessary for the building of ships are being wasted on the manufacturing of trucks.

In his opinion, this inconsistency is attributable to a strife for power

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Chungking is Angry at Washington For Recruiting Chinese Living in U.S.

Raps Action Unfair as Bachelors, Married People and Munitions Workers Not Taken First—No Family Allowance Granted and Regarded as Slaves

Domei

NANKING, December 10.—Severe criticisms have been raised by the Chungking press against the cruel measures taken by the Washington Government in the conscription of the Chinese living in America, information from Chungking reveals.

In accordance with the new conscription law promulgated on November 19, the United States Government is now recruiting the Chinese residents in America in preference to bachelors without dependent family members, married people and workers in ammunition industry in the order mentioned.

Of the 107,354 Chinese in North America as in 1939, 74,954 are those who went to America leaving their family members in the homeland. With the Conscription Bureau having effected compulsory enlistment of these Chinese as bachelors, they have been forced to desert all of their enterprises in America.

Because, moreover, the way of conscription has been very cruel and inhuman, the Chinese residents have become indignant and are reported to be launching a severe campaign against the American authorities.

In the meantime, the families in Chungking of those Chinese colonists in America have been disturbed at this news.

Chungking journals, meanwhile, have recently come out condemning the Washington authorities for its discriminatory treatment toward the Chinese as compared to that accorded the nationals of other Allied nations. They pointed out that the American Government has failed to grant family allowance to the Chinese recruited as bachelors who are, in reality, relied upon by their dependent families for monetary aid.

The press is reported to have gone to the length of declaring that the American authorities are regarding the Chinese as slaves.

TSUBOKAMI PRAISES THAI CONSTITUTION

Envoy at Bangkok Hopes More Historical Victories Adorn Administration

Domei

BANGKOK, December 10.—In celebration of the 10th anniversary of the promulgation of the Thai Consitution, which falls on today, Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador here, sent to the Thai Government his message, the gist of which reads as follows:

"The Thai Constitution is believed to have been framed for the reformation of the country's home administration.

"In the meantime, Britain, supporting the old regime in Thailand, tried to hamper the rise of Thailand through intrigues. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia as a turning point, the two nations of Japan and Thailand have cooperated with each other in the war against the Anglo-American countries, to the immense credit of the Asiatics.

"The 10-year history of the Thai constitutional administration is being colorfully decorated with many achievements scored by Thailand such as the restoration of lost territories and others.

"Above all, Thailand's participation in the War of Greater East Asia will shine brilliantly in the history of the nation.

"In this sense, the 10th anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution is of much significance, and I sincerely pray that the national march to victory in the War of Greater East Asia will more and more adorn the history of the Thai constitutional administration."

WILL RESPECT NEUTRALITY OF TURKEY, SAYS U.S. ENVOY

Steinhardt Meets Foreign Minister After Long Absence—Promises More Material Help

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ISTANBUL, December 10.—American Ambassador to Turkey Laurence Steinhardt, who returned to Ankara on December 7 after four months' absence, held his first conference yesterday with Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu since his return.

According to a Havas report from Ankara, Ambassador Steinhardt informed the Turkish Foreign Minister at the meeting that the United States would respect the neutrality of Turkey, and at the same time made a new promise for the application of the Lease-Lend Law to Turkey to the entire satisfaction of Turkey.

Thus, it reveals that with the return of Steinhardt to his post, the British-American intrigue for bringing Turkey to their side has become bold.

Meanwhile, British Ambassador to Turkey, Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, reached London yesterday and reported to King George VI the existing condition in Turkey.

CHANGES ANNOUNCED FOR MAILS, CABLES

International Services Affected—New Regulations Set By Ministry

Changes in international mail and telegraphic services were announced by the Communications Ministry to be effective from today, reports Domei.

Mails and postal transfers for Sweden, which have been suspended since the outbreak of the current war, now will be accepted as the connection between the two countries has been re-established via the Siberian Railroad, by consent of the countries concerned.

However, letters containing merchandise, mail matters with values declared and packages will be excluded from the service.

In Burma, telegrams for Nippon which have been accepted only at Rangoon since the service was opened on November 10, will now be acceptable also at Moulmein, Pegu, Prome, Toungoo, Mandalay, Myingyan and Taunggyi.

Rates to be charged will be the same throughout Burma. Messages in the language of Nippon will be ¥3 for first five letters and an extra charge of ¥1 for every additional five letters.

In case European languages are used, charges will be ¥3.60 for a message containing three words or less and an extra charge of ¥1.20 for every additional word.

MEETING IS SET TO HONOR THE LATE MARQUIS MAEDA

To console the spirit of the late General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, President of the Bunka Hoko Kai (Culture Service Society), who died a heroic death in North Borneo, a lecture and music meeting will be held at the Gunjin Kaikan at Kudan on December 15 at 12.30 p.m. under the sponsorship of the Society, it is reported.

Prior to the meeting, a memorial service will be held at 11.30 a.m., attended by all the members of the Society.

The meeting will be opened with an address by Lieutenant-General Chuon Sakurai, Vice-President of the Society, followed by addresses by Dr. Takeshi Osatake; Kinzo Satomura, member of the Army Press Section in Borneo; and Seiichiro Sakai.

After this a record film will be shown, to be followed by Yasuei Yamamoto's recitation of a dirge by Miiko, daughter of the late General, and a poem of the General's own composition.

The meeting will be closed by a concert given by the Nippon Orchestra.

Petain, Laval See Rundstedt

Domei

VICHY, December 10.—Marshal Henri P. Petain, Chief of State of France, and Premier Pierre Laval today held an interview with Colonel-General Gerd von Rundstedt, Commander-in-Chief of the German Forces in Occupied Territories, it was announced by the French Information Ministry this evening.

BRITAIN PULLED LOW IN ONE YEAR OF WAR; OUTLOOK IS GLOOMY

Naval Strength Impoverished And Army Reduced to Third-Rate Power

VITAL MATERIALS LACKING

People Faced With Ever-Present Fear of Inescapable Inflation

The one year's span of the War of Greater East Asia sees today Britain's naval strength tremendously impoverished, her army ruthlessly, exposed to be only of third ranking, her home front seriously deficient in coal, rubber and other essential materials, and, ever present, the inescapable fear of imminent inflation, in the background, according to Domei's description of present conditions existing in Britain.

Depletion in Britain's naval strength during the past one year has been unbelievably large. According to the report of the first Lord of the Admiralty Captain Albert V. Alexander, issued on May 19. British losses up to that time consisted of 5 capital ships, 5 aircraft carriers, 24 cruisers, 87 destroyers, and 40 submarines. Including subsequent losses, the enormity of the total figures can well be surmised.

Loses Naval Bases

In addition, there have been severe losses of naval bases vitally important to Britain's fleet maneuvers. With the fall of Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Surabaya, and other eastern bases, activities of the British fleet in East Asiatic waters have been completely checked, leaving only a remnant of the British fleet on the Indian Ocean to collaborate with America's South Pacific fleet in an attempt to counter dangers threatening India and Australia. On land, defeat followed defeat throughout Hongkong, Malay, Dutch East Indies, and Burma, while Sir Archibald Wavell, Britain's once famous general, fled in panic from Singapore to Surabaya, and from Surabaya to New Delhi.

Tragically for Britain, the War of Greater East Asia mercilessly disclosed her army to be of only third class ranking. Denouncements of the "week-kneed" defeat of British forces in the London Times and other newspapers reveal the pitiful lack of confidence which the British people have in their own army.

From ages past, Britain has been famous for her wealth in unmined coal, but today the British people are facing one of the coldest and gravest winters which they will have ever experienced, owing to a serious shortage in coal. Discrepancy in wages and severe lack of labor are said to be the causes of the present coal shortage. In March of this year, strikes broke out in coal mining districts, owing to marked differences in wages of coal miners with that of workers in other wartime industries. A critical situation was avoided only with the enforcement of a compromisory plan submitted by the government.

Coal Output Falls

With the problem of labor shortage still unsolved, the production of coal has seriously and critically decreased. According to the estimation of the Mining Minister David Grenfell, 120,000,000 tons, including the amount to be exported, must be mined to meet Britain's exigent needs during the six winter months. Within a period of 25 weeks, according to the above estimation, 180,000,000 tons, must be mined, averaging a weekly production of 4,400,000 tons. Actual production, however, does not measure up to these figures. Although the government, in an effort to alleviate the coal situation, has resorted to such measures

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Switzerland Demands Handcuffs Be Removed From German Prisoners

Criticism Is Hurled Against Britain and Canada and Brings Desired End; Reich Government Not Physically Restraining Enemy Captives as Usual

Domei

LISBON, December 10.—The British and Canadian Governments agreed to free German war prisoners from handcuffs and fetters in compliance with the demand submitted by the Swiss Government.

The Swiss Government submitted a request to the British and Canadian Governments on December 8 that handcuffs and fetters should not be applied to German war prisoners as the German Government is not physically restraining British prisoners.

In this connection, the British Foreign Office issued the following statement today, according to a London report:

"In compliance with the wish expressed by the Swiss Government on December 8 that the British and Canadian Governments should release German prisoners held in Canada from handcuffs and fetters, it is decided that all German prisoners will be freed of their handcuffs and fetters December 11. Arrangements have already been made with the Canadian Government on this point."

It is reported from Ottawa that the Canadian Government has agreed to release German prisoners from physical restrainment after December 12, according to the proposal made by the Swiss Government.

SOVIETS REPULSED IN DON-VOLGA AREA

Given Annihilative Blows in Attempt to Pierce Reich Defenses

Domei

BERLIN, December 10.—The German forces in the sector between the Don and Volga rivers dealt successive annihilative blows to the Soviet troops who attempted several times to penetrate the Reich positions, the German High Command revealed today in its communique, which announced the latest war situation as follows:

"In the Terek sector of the Eastern Front, the Germans decimated a large enemy unit, by concentrated gunfire. The Soviets, who attempted several times to penetrate the German positions between the Don and Volga rivers were repulsed after having suffered annihilative blows.

"On Wednesday and Thursday the Soviet forces in the Don River sector lost 104 tanks. On the same days the Soviet counter-offensive around the bend of the Don River resulted in their loss of 16 tanks.

"In the central area of the Eastern Front, German operations are proceeding favorably, with the German forces taking several hundred war prisoners and many arms. In the same sector the Luftwaffe staged effective bombing raids on enemy troops and railway facilities. Some 59 enemy pill-boxes were destroyed by the same German air units. More than 70 enemy tanks were won in engagements in this sector and around Lake Ilmen.

"In the Cyrenaica sector in North Africa, German bombers destroyed seven enemy planes grounded on the Tama airfield. An enemy tank corps, operating at a point southwest of Tebourba was subjected to fierce German gunfire, with the result that the enemy lost seven tanks.

"Some German bombers, in operations over Boguie Harbor, scored effective hits on an enemy middle-sized ship. The same bombers flew to a nearby enemy airfield and subjected it to a hail of heavy explosives.

France Rounds-Up Jews

Domei

BERLIN, December 10.—The campaign of arresting Jews in France is still being continued, and yesterday at the city of Clermont-Ferrand, all Jews of foreign nationalities between the ages of 18 and 55 were arrested and immediately sent to forced labor camps. The campaign is also carried out in other districts within unoccupied France.

CULTURE CAMPAIGN IN P.I. RUNNING WELL

Adviser Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa Says Filipinos Now Know Nippon's True Aims

The cultural campaign in the Philippines is going on unexpectedly smooth and satisfactory.

This was revealed by Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, civil adviser to the Military Administration in the Philippines, who reached Fukuoka by air yesterday at 4 p.m. on his way to Tokyo for consultation with the central authorities.

"Great difficulties have been expected," said Marquis Tokugawa, "in the way of cultivating Nippon culture among the Filipinos who have long been imbued with democratic culture. By virtue of titanic efforts rendered by various circles, however, the cultural campaign there is going on unexpectedly smoothly and satisfactorily."

Of late, Marquis Tokugawa declared, the Filipino population is making efforts to get rid of the American culture and to restore its own inherent merits. The Filipinos are now fully cognizant of Nippon's might and are also appreciative of the benevolence of the Imperial Army. They have learned to scrutinize themselves and to understand the position they hold as members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The keypoint by which to lead the Filipino populace in the future is to make them have an 'admiration' toward Nippon," he asserted. "There are two ways for this plan, practical and cultural. For this purpose, it is necessary, in the first place, that the Nipponese positively display their magnanimity.

"As for the practical side of the cultural campaign there, the Nippon language is spreading far and wide. In Manila, there are scores of official and private Nippon language schools. Soldiers of the Imperial Forces are teaching in some of these schools. The linguistic talent of the Filipinos is excellent."

U.S. Propaganda Boomerang

Domei

MANILA, December 10.—Due to intense American propaganda regarding its invincibility, the people of the Philippines mistook the Japanese attack in December 10 last year as American maneuvers, it was revealed here today on the first anniversary of the Japanese landing on Philippine soil.

Nonchalant Filipinos observing the arrival of Japanese landing parties merely took them for American troops practicing in Japanese uniforms, it was added.

It is recalled that Japanese transports appeared off the northern shores of Luzon at dawn of December 10 last year with hardy troops that swiftly occupied Apalit and Vigan, strategic points in Luzon Island, after few hours of operations.

The fact that this successful landing was effected without a single naval opposition indicated to the world the innate weakness not only of the United States Asiatic Fleet but also of American propaganda.

These Japanese successes came in spite of repeated boastful statements and challenges by American military strategists including Admiral Thomas C. Hart, then commanding the American Asiatic Fleet, as well as General Douglas MacArthur, who led the American resistance in the Philippines until his cowardly escape to Australia immediately before the Japanese capture of the Bataan and Corregidor fortresses.

Hokkaido Boy, 15, Comes Here and Challenges Japan's Champion Bird Caller; Match Is Draw

A singular but amusing match of calling birds in which Nippon's foremost bird caller was challenged by a 15-year-old boy was held yesterday at the foot of Mt. Takao near Hachioji in Tokyo Prefecture, the Asahi reported today.

Suekichi Tanaka of Setagaya, Tokyo, the challenged, is reported to be the best bird caller in Nippon and defeated several American and British champions in a series of bird calling matches several years ago.

Confident of his skill in calling birds, 15-year-old Harumichi Tanabe, student of the Young Men's School in Hokkaido, came to Tokyo to have a match with Mr. Tanaka.

With a 10 sen coin placed at his lips, Mr. Tanaka started calling and it was not long before about 30 small birds were found chirping in the nearby trees.

The boy in turn began calling with a small bamboo tube of his own making and was able to call about an equal number of birds around him.

The match ended in a draw though the two bird callers tried their best at various other places.

COMRADESHIP WITH GERMANY, ITALY IS LAYING NEW ORDER, STATES TANI AT AXIS MEETING

Three Foreign Ministers Of Axis Governments To Exchange Message

Domei

BERLIN, December 10.—Joachim von Ribbentrop, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and Masayuki Tani, Foreign Ministers of Germany, Italy and Nippon respectively will exchange messages by radio on the first anniversary of the German and Italian declaration of war against the United States on December 11, and the Berlin radio station will broadcast the recorded messages of the three Foreign Ministers at 7:15 p.m. tomorrow (3:15 a.m. December 12, Tokyo time).

Gala Function Held Today to Fete 1st Anniversary of Alliance

ENVOYS MAKE SPEECH

Today, December 11, marks the first anniversary of the agreement signed among Nippon, Germany and Italy pledging their joint conduct of the war against America and Britain, non-conclusion of a separate peace and cooperation in the construction of a New World Order.

In commemoration, many events will be held in the interested countries to celebrate the occasion, which will be highlighted with the exchange of messages among the leaders of the Axis nations.

In Tokyo, a grand luncheon was held at noon under the joint auspices of the German Ambassador to Tokyo, Major-General Eugen Ott, and Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli at the Imperial Hotel with the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu and dignitaries among the Nippon Government and civilian circles.

At the gala function, Ambassador Ott delivered a speech touching on the great victories won by the Axis Powers in crushing the enemies, while Italian Ambassador Indelli lauded the strong comradeship existing among the three great Powers.

At 6:30 p.m., Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani will give a dinner, at which all the Axis diplomat residents in Tokyo have been invited. The function will also have the presence of the noted persons of Nippon including the military authorities.

Foreign Minister Tani

Foreign Minister Tani, in speaking at the luncheon given by the Axis Ambassadors stated.

"Allow me to speak on behalf of the many honorable guests by way of thanking the hosts of this luncheon.

"Today, as already announced by the hosts, is the first anniversary of the conclusion of a historic pact among Nippon, Germany and Italy. During the past one year, the three signatory nations, related closely among one another as comrades in arms, have shared their common hardships in the successful conduct of the war against America and Britain, which both in East Asia and Europe have brought successive victories unprecedented in the annals of war. I could say that our joint efforts have now succeeded in laying the foundation for the projected New World Order.

"I wish to express here my heartfelt thanks and admiration of our Allies in Europe on their strenuous efforts to bring in war achievements and also on their large-scale construction work to prepare for the New Order in Europe. I know that the superior qualities of any nation will be most clearly shown when it is tested on the most trying experience. Viewed under this light, our Axis friends' activities in Europe both on the firing and home fronts are really admirable. I am satisfied to think that our trust so far placed in these nations' qualities has been all correct.

"Our common enemies, by way of covering up their endless series of war reverses, are said to be busily engaged in spreading concocted reports about their alleged internal troubles in the joint Axis camps in Europe. This sinister move would not have been taken if the enemies had been really at home with the fact that Germany and Italy, both under the able leadership of rarely gifted persons, are firmly joined in

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PREMIER'S MESSAGE LAUDED BY ITALIANS

Political Quarters in Italy Delighted—Relationship Enhanced

Domei

ROME, December 11.—Expressing great satisfaction, Italian political quarters welcomed Premier General Hideki Tojo's message to the Italian people granted on occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The same circles declared that the message was welcomed in the same spirit of fraternity and solidarity which animates the tripartite nations, at the same time characterizing a very important anniversary in Italy.

Premier Tojo's message, they added, recognizes the sincerity of reciprocal sentiment between the peoples of Nippon and Italy, and from the reaffirmation that the Nipponese will intensify evermore Nippon-Italy-German cooperation for the attainment of common victory, the Italians derive a new certainty in the destinies of the two countries, free from the Anglo-Saxon hegemony, while aiming at the creation of a New Order based on higher justice.

Meanwhile, information from Milan states that the Milanese newspaper Popolo d'Italia, commenting editorially, gave great prominence to Premier Tojo's message.

U.S. SCHEMES TO CREATE PUPPET REGIME IN SYRIA

Yankees Already Take Away Vital Ports, Airfields From British, De Gaullists

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, December 10.—The United States is reported to be scheming to secure absolute control of Syria and establish there a puppet government just as she did in Africa, and consequently the conflict between the United States, Great Britain and the De Gaullists is expected to be further intensied in the future.

In the meantime, the American forces in Syria occupied the Naikop air field near the northern frontier yesterday just when General Georges Catroux, Governor-General of the De Gaullist regime, was away at London. Consequently, the important ports, airfields and military equipment in Syria, excepting only the airfield in the suburb of Damascus, are now entirely in the hands of American troops, having been taken away from the British and the De Gaullists.

It is, therefore, believed that the United States is intending to establish there another puppet regime so that she would have absolute control of the country.

Donates to Nippon Red Cross

Yomiuri-Hochi

SAIGON, December 10.—In commemoration of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, the Cochin-China Committee of the French Red Cross Society donated a military relief fund of 12,500 piastres to the Red Cross Society of Nippon through Minister Iwataro Uchiyama, who is scheduled to leave here for, Tokyo on December 12.

BRILLIANT PROGRESS WITNESSED IN SOUTH

Sphere's Remarkable Strides Due to Nippon Military Administration

ACHIEVEMENTS OUTLINED

New Order, Freedom of Asiatics From Anglo-U.S. Influence Is Aim

Domei

SHONAN, December 10.—Paralleling the brilliant military operations of the Imperial Forces, remarkable progress has been made by the Nippon Military Administration in the Southern Regions, with firm foundations laid down in the march toward the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a spokesman of the military administration revealed here today.

The outstanding achievements and chief aims of the military administration were outlined by this spokesman as follows:

"The establishment of the New Order in Greater East Asia and the complete recovery of freedom for all Asiatic races from Anglo-American domination constitute the primary aims of the Nippon Military Administration. After the restoration of peace and order in the occupied regions, the abundant natural resources in that area will be devoted for the benefit of the native inhabitants in particular and mankind in general. For the time being, however, the efforts of the Nippon Military Administration will be concentrated on furthering military operations for the duration of the war.

Characteristics Noted

"In local administration, careful consideration is being taken of the regional characteristics, both racially and geographically, in order to meet and conform to the particular customs and habits of the native inhabitants.

"Maintenance of peace and order in the Southern Regions has already ceased to be a problem. Fully recognizing the historic destiny of the Nippon race in their southward expansion, the native people have come to realize that happiness is possible only under the protection of Nippon. In Burma, the Nippon soldiers are virtually worshipped by the Burmese as 'soldiers sent from heaven.'

"The satisfactory maintenance of peace and order reflects the contented state of the native people. Self-sufficiency in foodstuff is the policy carried out in all the southern territories, presenting a sharp contrast to the former policy pursued by the British and Dutch administrations.

"The self-sufficiency plan has seen especially rapid progress in Java, where already more than half of the three-year plan has been realized. In Borneo, the importation of rice from overseas is no longer necessary, due to the success of the military administration's drive for self-sufficiency in staple foodstuff.

"The work of the military administration has been materially aided by the wholehearted voluntary cooperation of the native inhabitants, including the Chinese residents. The native rulers have been allowed to retain their former status, while generous assistance has been extended to the nationals of the Axis Powers who own property in the Southern Regions.

Police Forces Boosted

"The various police forces have been strengthened and reinforced. Policemen are being trained in Shonan, Bandoeng, and in other cities in Java and Burma.

"As for agriculture, the Nippon Military Administration is endeavoring to reorganize the agricultural production system and at the same time is extending positive financial aid to the farmers.

"Oil is being produced at the oil-producing centers in abundance, with large quantities being shipped not only to Japan, but to Thailand, Central and South China and other points. In particular, the oilfields in Sumatra are turning out a great amount of oil of excellent quality, suitable for aviation use. It can be stated without exaggeration that East Asia's demand for oil can be met fully.

"In addition, the production of tin, bauxite, tungsten and others is showing a steady increase, with steady shipments being made to Japan. And despite the general belief that no coal could be found in the Southern Regions, the discovery of large deposits was made recently in Sumatra and Borneo.

"For the further utilization of rubber, copra, and other important materials of a like nature, aside from their use in Nippon Proper, intensive research work is being conducted for their industrialization.

"Expansion of fiber production is another aim of the military administration. Efforts to increase cotton production in Sumatra and Java have been particularly successful, and the increased cultivation of hemp and other plants of the same family is being actively encouraged by the authorities.

Industries Are Vital

"The industrialization of the Southern Regions is considered imperative from the standpoint of defense as well as the interests of the inhabitants. The utilization of idle industrial equipment and materials and the full use of Nippon's technical skill is considered urgent.

"Favorable climatic conditions, the development of coal, the abundance of power resources and other factors in Sumatra and the other areas in the South are regarded as important aids to the industrialization of the Southern Regions.

"In accordance with the fundamental policy of the military administration to maintain self-sufficiency in the Southern Regions, the only articles being imported from Nippon are those urgently needed for the development of natural resources and other important enterprises. On the other hand, all the materials produced in the Southern Regions which are indispensable for the execution of the current war are being abundantly exported to Nippon. At the same time, trade with Manchoukuo and China is making smooth progress.

"In its financial policy, the military administration is stressing in each area those factors which make for the facilitating of the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Simultaneously, the restoration and development of industries and public works are being considered in the working out of the financial policy. The establishment of Nippon banks at various places in the South soon after the outbreak of the current war went a long way toward stabilizing the souhern money market, which is expected to promote further industrial development. The smooth circulation of military notes in harmony with local currencies is also worthy of note.

"Development projects and the maintenance of peace in the South took a long stride forward when reconstruction work on the railway lines in Java and Malai (Malaya) were completed and passenger and freight service resumed. Postal service, too, is rapidly being restored throughout the Southern Regions, and it is expected that its efficiency will be increased in the future as industries develop and East Asia cultural exchange progresses.

Speed Is Keynote

"Speed is the keynote in the reconstruction of harbor facilities, which has been helped considerably by the eager cooperation of the native workers.

"Within the short space of three or four years, conspicuous development will undoubtedly be achieved in the field of transportation in the Southern Regions. Transportation service in Dya-Karta (Batavia), for instance, has been restored to normal, while plans are now under way to make Shonan and Malai transportation centers of the Southern Regions.

"Toward bolstering transportation, the shipbuilding industry is being rapidly developed in various areas in the South. Within a few years, the tonnage of ships turned out by these yards is expected to be double or triple the present tonnage.

"Along with the matters outlined above, the authorities are maintaining a policy to pay due respect to native culture and religion insofar as they do not run counter to the execution of the military administration. The education of the native inhabitants is being emphasized, with Nippon language schools and other educational institutions established in various areas!

"Enemy property which has come into Nippon's possession through its military operations will be utilized to the fullest possible extent toward increasing Nippon's fighting strength. The property is now being managed by officially designtaed parties."

Press Comments

Friday, December 11

ASAHI—Concentrating Total Strength of Greater East Asia Sphere

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Military Alliance Among Germany, Italy and Nippon

Concentrating Total Strength of Greater East Asia Sphere

ASAHI—By skilled strategy and gallant fighting the Imperial Forces have achieved results unprecedented in the annals of war in the course of one year since the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain was granted us. The light of the Rising Sun has flooded all parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and our armed forces now occupy territory about 10 times the size of our country, if our occupied areas in China are included. The great work of construction in this vast area has also been launched in correspondence with the rapid progress of the campaigns. The vital material resources of the South, which had been a treasure trove for the United States and Britain before the war, became the foundation of our great fighting strength for the defense of Greater East Asia in no more than six months after the commencement of hostilities.

According to a statement issued by the Army authorities on December 7, military administration in the Southern Regions is now making real progress and the victories at the front are immediately being reflected in administrative affairs. It is most reassuring to note that all these thing are contributing to the strength of our nation for further victories in the second year of the war.

In order that the total strength of Greater East Asia may be concentrated on the prosecution of war, both the moral and material factors of fighting strength must be assured. Particularly it is important to assure public security. For moral strength is a most vital factor which cannot be covered by any material resources. How, then, can every member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere be made to dedicate himself to the cause of Nippon's victory?

The quickest way to achieve this is to have all the peoples of Greater East Asia participate in the war. We must have them fight shoulder to shoulder with Nippon. By standing at the common front with Nippon, solidarity will be gained and by shedding blood on the common battlefield they will come to feel as we do.

The daily life of the various peoples of Greater East Asia will become earnest and sincere only when they gain the realization that they are fighting shoulder to shoulder with Japan for the common cause. Thus will the total strength of Greater East Asia be concentrated on the prosecution of war.

Military Alliance Among Germany, Italy and Nippon

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Today one year ago the historic signing of a military alliance treaty among Germany, Italy and Nippon took place. At this time last year when in a series of blitzkriegs Nippon was blasting away the heart of the enemy influence in East Asia the three nations strengthened the ties already binding them under the Axis alliance treaty and pledged to fight together to the end at whatever cost.

Our armed forces by land and sea have swept out every American and British influence from East Asia, impressing huge foot-prints toward Asiatic restoration, at the same time contributing to the armed success of our European allies.

In the past year since the alliance pact was signed, the iron ring of encirclement about Nippon was smashed at all points and we have turned all the enemy bases from Singapore to the Aleutians into strategic ones for us that present daggers at America proper.

Meanwhile, Germany by its overwhelming victory on the eastern front has turned the whole of European Continent into its supply base for a long war. Italy is presenting a grave menace to Britain on the Mediterranean by sea and air attacks, together with the German submarine operations in the Atlantic to destroy British merchant shipping.

Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia pointed out that the tripartite alliance was based on moral blood-ties born of common ideals and was entirely different in character from the Anglo-American alliance based on mere common interests. It is this particular character of the tripartite military alliance that assures complete victory for us three nations and we do not doubt that it will bring splendid results in the year ahead of us.

Axis Comradeship Laying New Order

(Continued from Page 1)

their fervent aim of establishing a New World Order.

Raps Foes' Propaganda

"There are also some hostile moves reported from the enemy countries put up to cause estrangement between Nippon and our German-Italian friends. Amidst these futile efforts, I am glad to say that the mutual trust and reliance among the three countries is firmly established. We know at the same time that such sinister propaganda will disappear for good through the further consolidation of our relations.

"I confess here that we, Nipponese, feel great satisfaction and pride to have been closely connected with the two great nations in Europe. It is my honor here to add that I believe that the Germans and Italians, too, are reposing their implicit trust in us as reliable comrades in arms.

"Now I feel in congratulating this happy occasion that we, three nations, are required to reflect over their heaven-sent common task to carry out our war through close cooperation among us.

"Here, with the gracious permission of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, I venture to lead the toast for the health of Their Excellencies the German and Italian Ambassadors."

Fighting for Justice

German Ambassador Ott

Text of the German Ambassador's speech delivered today at the Imperial Hotel follows:

I consider it a special honor that today the leading personalities of the Imperial Japanese Government and the Japanese Armed Forces as well as distinguished representatives of all walks of life have assembled in order to join the representatives of the allied and friendly powers in celebrating the anniversary of that memorable December 11, 1941, on which the military alliance between Germany, Italy and Japan was concluded.

The Powers who by virtue of this alliance became unshakably united in fighting and victory may well feel pride and joy on looking back upon the first year of their active military cooperation. Heavy and decisive blows were dealt the common enemy within this period. It is with sincere admiration that Germany, Italy and their gallant comrades in arms Rumania, Hungary and Finland are witnessing the tremendous achievements of the entire Japanese Nation in its struggle for a just New Order in Greater East Asia and the brilliant victories, gained by the heroic armed forces of Japan. Enormous are the successes already obtained and enormous are the tasks which still lie ahead.

The spirit in which Japan intends to master these tasks was most impressively defined by His Excellency, the Imperial Japanese Prime Minister, General Hideki Tojo, when on December 8 of this year he declared: "We are determined, everyone in the place assigned to him, to display our fighting spirit to the fullest, to increase production by all means, to adapt our way of living to the necessities of war and to contribute our share toward the strengthening of the economic war structure of Japan." It is the same indomitable will to win and the same iron determination which animate our nations and I consider this very spirit the best guarantee of their common victory.

The nations, united by the Tripartite Pact, and their Governments are fighting for the lofty ideal of a New Order of the world, based upon justice. This noble aim transcends our present common struggle and the victorious conclusion of this war. Our dead to whom go our reverent thoughts and the sacrifices of our nations enjoin upon us to cooperate in war and in peace.

Allow me to conclude my brief survey of the first year of our military alliance with this reference to our post-war cooperation which is to crown our successes on the battlefields.

DRAMATIC CONTEST BEGINS

Sponsored by Hsinking Radio Station—Is 10-Day Event

Domei

HSINKING, December 11.—A classic dramatic performance contest will be held for a period of 10 days beginning today under the sponsorship of the Hsinking Central Broadcasting Station:

The contest, which is the first of its kind to be undertaken in Manchoukuo, will be participated in by 10 amateur dramatic societies distributed throughout Mutankiang, Antung, Tsitsihar, Yingkow, Chinchow, Fengtien, Harbin and Hsinking.

It is understood that the performances will be broadcast from each of the mentioned localities on a nation-wide hookup. A handsome gift will be presented to the winning society.

China Ministry Checks Guilds

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 4.—The Ministry of Industry has served notice on the various provincial and municipal governments to start the registration of all agricultural guilds, chambers of commerce and trade unions.

Wang Grants Bonus

C.P.S.

HANKOW, December 8.—In appreciation of the discipline and vigilance of the Hankow police force during his brief inspection tour in the Wuhan area, President Wang Ching-wei has ordered the appropriation of $15,000 to be distributed to members of the police force as bonus.

Britain Pulled Low In One Year of War; Outlook Is Gloomy

(Continued From Page 1)

as the release of miners who were drafted by the army, and other makeshift plans, the coal shortage remains today yet unmitigated, causing an inescapable decline of production in industries dependent on coal.

With the importation of necessary rubber from Malay and Dutch East Indies completely cut off, limitations have been placed up on military industries. In the past, Britain imported some 100,000 tons of rubber from East Asia regions, paying but scant attention to the manufacture of synthetic rubber. Confronted with a drastically changed situation today, however, Britain is making frantic efforts to collect all commodities manufactured from rubber.

Food is Insufficient

Urging the people on with the slogan "Let's grow, Let's win," the government, under the guidance of Agriculture Minister R. S. Hudson, has frantically initiated various campaigns for increasing agricultural production. Despite the fact her harvest has proved unusually good this year, Britain's self-sufficiency in foodstuff is still far from realization. Rationing of meat, bread, butter, milk, and other foodstuffs has been drastically cut down. Recent reports from London indicate flour for bread is being greatly stretched with mixture of potatoes. Tea appears to be the only commodity stored in abundance in Britain's warehouses, but however well the British may like tea, it cannot serve to stave off hunger.

Further continuation of the present trade-demolishing warfare, according to reports, would mean inevitable famine, similar to that near the end of the first World War, for Britain.

More tonnage of merchantmen are being sunk today than can be newly built, and this, coupled with the sabotage of the longshoremen, constitutes one of most serious problems confronting Britain.

According to recent figures published in one weekly, Economist, tax burden has increased tremendously, the percentage being 27.6 on a monthly income of £100 and 91.3 on £50,000. Income from investments are taxed at the rate of 25.4 per cent on £100 and 93.6 per cent on £50,000, per monthly income. Government announcements indicate that the nation's total savings has reached the £150,000,000 mark and that living expenses have been stabilized at 30 per cent increase over that at the commencement of the war. According to those well posted on the situation, however, submerged inflation is already on its course.

Wages Witness Rise

With marked increase in the wages of coal miners, railroad workers, and others, the government's contention that living expenses have been stabilized cannot be wholly concurred. Wages have risen from 31 to 32 per cent since the beginning of the war, and total wage income indicates an increase of 47.5 per cent, whereas actually wages tend to rise more and more. Although stabilization of wages constitutes the focal point for prevention of inflation, the government has not decided on any definite steps, while the economic world looks upon inflation as an unavoidable occurrence, despite the stabilization of wages.

Foreign bonds have shown tremendous increase during the past year. From the statement of the head of Britain's War Material Purchasing Committee, Britain's debt to the United States, on the basis of the Lease-Lend law, have already accumulated to some £6,489,000,000, while her credit in the dominions has shown an alarming decrease. India's obligations to Britain, for instance, were reduced to £66,000,000 in November of 1942 as compared to £376,000,000 in March of 1936. In all probability, Britain, in about a year's time, will become India's debtor.

That Churchill has been able to maintain his precarious position through such critical situations as the repeated defeats of the British forces, German offensive on the Nile front last May, Britain's coal situation, and the Indian crisis arises simply from the fact that there has been no other person in Britain's political world to take his place.

Churchill's Position Shaky

It cannot be said however, that Churchill's position today is absolutely assured, for the defeat of the Conservative Party at each by-election and the heated questionings in the Lower House clearly reveal the weakness of Britain's mixed party cabinet.

In the annals of Britain's political history, Churchill was the first British premier to visit foreign countries for the purpose of seeking assistance. Twice he visited Roosevelt at the White House to entreat American aid, once to Moscow to confer with Stalin, the man whom Churchill had formerly vehemently denounced, and once to Cairo to demand the cooperation of the Egyptian king. Clearly visible here are traces of Britain's impending ruin.

The awakening of the Indian masses under the leadership of Gandhi and Nehru, the controversy between Churchill and Curtin over the appointment of Casey, the fast ebbing confidence of the Chungking regime in Britain's almighty power, —these are but the fast gathering shadows covering the "sun which never sets" on the British Empire.

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Victory Is Ours

Italian Ambassador Indelli

Text of the speech of the Italian Ambassador given today at the Imperial Hotel follows:

I wish, above all, to express to Your Imperial Highness my hearty thanks for having accepted this invitation, and for the high honor Your Imperial Highness has given to this reunion. Besides I thank the Japanese Government, the diplomatic representatives of the Allied Countries, the friends, and all the prominent representatives of the various Japanese circles for being with us to remember this first anniversary.

We had celebrated on September 27 of last year the anniversary of a solemn pledge, addressed by Japan, Italy and Germany to all the governments and nations of good-faith and good-will for establishing a New Order and a fair peaceful future for all the peoples of the world.

Many people realized the fulfilness and the full bearing of the Tripartite Pact. But this Pact provoked on the side of Great Britain and the people of the United States an ever growing hostile attitude and a more open and clear menace against not only Italy and Germany, but against the very existence of the Japanese Empire. Those same Americans, have already risen to power as a nation with the force of arms against the English domination and have declared themselves as champions of liberty. This menacing attitude reveals their real aspect of their plans for maintaining and deepening the total enslaving of the East Asian people to the plutocratic Anglo-Saxon domination.

On December 8 of last year, Japan, country of millenarian tradition and glory whose honor nobody can attempt with impunity, a country of irresistible force which was later sadly recognized by Washington, as one of the most powerful on the oceans, and continents, was compelled to rise in arms for its supreme defense. December 11, exactly one year ago, Italy and Germany, immediately took side with Japan.

Today, therefore, we have a comradeship reunion of fighting people: fighting people who have placed in common ideal, determination, tasks, fortunes and powerful means to attain the victory; a victory that cannot fail to nations like ours, to whose spiritual and material power we must join the deep conviction of the sanctity and honesty of the cause which they are fighting for.

Enemy military offensive with enemy propaganda offensive have lately, launched the attack especially against Italy. Now I can assure you, interpreting the unanimous feeling of my country, that never as in this moment all my Italian comrades have been shoulder to shoulder with the Japanese and German comrades and never as in this moment, against whatever verbal or effective menace, they have been serenely ready and determined to fight with all their will, ready to the supreme sacrifice so that a whole and common victory be attained at any cost.

The date, that we are celebrating today will, in times to come, remain as a consecration of the indestructible alliance, in peace, as well as in war, between our three peoples for the welfare of mankind.

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AXIS FORCES CONTROL THE AIR OVER TUNISIA

Admitted by British Army—Anglo-U.S. Push Seriously Delayed

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, December 9.—Among British military authorities it is now admitted that the British-American offensive in the Tunisian front would be seriously delayed because the Axis forces have completely controlled the skies and have also strongly fortified their front positions, according to information reaching here from British sources.

London newspapers declare that the air route connecting Italy, Sicily and Tunisia has proved very convenient for the Axis, and German forces are transporting by planes large reinforcements to Tunisia every night.

On the other hand, the British Eighth Army is not expecting that reinforcements would reach them quickly. At present, the greatest battle is being fought in the neighborhood of Tebourba, where Reich forces have controlled almost the entire airfields in Tunisia and have also strengthened air defense facilities. Furthermore, the Germans have improved their communications systems, and thus are fully prepared for attacking the British reinforcements.

Bureaucracy Grips The United States To Split Up Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

in various quarters.

Donald Nelson, director of the Wartime Production Bureau, is the target of the severest criticism in the United States. It is rumored that he will be obliged to resign in the near future from his post.

In other words, within the White House there exist elements struggling for the attainment of their own political ambitions, and their first consideration is not in winning victories in the current war.

In connection with the contemplated change of the administrative system, Admiral William D. Leahy, former Ambassador to France, and now acting as supreme military adviser to Roosevelt, is rumored to take a most important place in the wartime cabinet.

Meanwhile, Roosevelt instituted the Manpower Resource Bureau and the Wartime Foodstuff Production Bureau, appointing Paul V. McNutt and Claude Wickard as directors.

The creation of these new bureaus is observed to be a prelude for the coming change of the administrative system.

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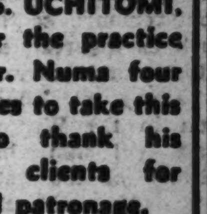
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Announcement
The Numa Dental Clinic, Rooms 405-6 on the 5th floor of the Kogin Bldg., opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, will hereafter be known as the UCHITOMI DENTAL CLINIC. Dr. S. UCHITOMI, who took over the practice of the late Dr. Numa four years ago, wishes to take this opportunity to thank his many foreign clients for their continued patronage.

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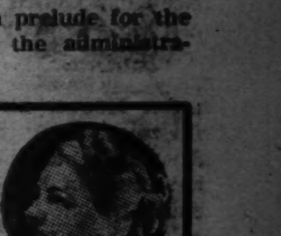
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TOJO EMPHASIZES FIRM TIES OF UNITY BETWEEN NIPPON, GERMANY AND ITALY IN TALK WITH AXIS CORRESPONDENTS

GENERAL LISTS IN NEW BUDGET GAIN APPROVAL

Special and War Appropriations Still Remain for Consideration by Cabinet

ESTIMATES SEEN HIGHER

Government to Cut Down on Bond Issues—More Tax Revenue to Meet Expenditures

The general accounts of the State budget for the fiscal year 1943-44 were adopted by the Cabinet at a regular session Thursday morning and the estimates were announced in a communique by the Government the same afternoon together with a statement by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya.

At a Cabinet meeting on July 17 the Government had decided on the line of policy for the compilation of the budget for the next fiscal year and for the general control of the more important budgetary items in order that the appropriations may be concentrated on the total war and construction of Greater East Asia. It was also decided that by rational operation of finances and economy the wartime living of the people may be firmly maintained even while exercising the total strength of the nation for effective mobilization of all material resources and manpower.

This was followed, on October 23, by a Cabinet decision on 29 vital items of State policy for which priorities must be accorded in the next fiscal year's budget. On the basis of this decision, the Finance Ministry and other Government departments set to work to compile their respective estimates. As the draft estimates for each Ministry were compiled recently, a meeting of the Cabinet was called Thursday at the Premier's official residence and the general estimates for 1943-44 duly adopted as submitted after Finance Minister Kaya had explained the nature of the principal items.

Special Accounts Next

The next task of the Government in regard to the budget is to speed up the compilation of the special accounts including the war appropriations. As the 53 main legislative bills of the Government for introduction to the coming session of the Diet are also expected to be adopted by the Cabinet meeting on December 22, the Government's Diet preparations may be considered to be practically complete.

At 4 p.m. Finance Minister Kaya gave out the following statement:

"In preparing the budget for the next fiscal year, the Government has pursued a policy of priorities and efficiency in accordance with the understanding previously reached among Cabinet members. The material and funds involved in the mobilization plans have, of course, been taken into account and we have endeavored as far as possible to avoid increase in fresh outlay.

"At the same time, we have striven to include as much as financial considerations permit those items to which the Cabinet has given priority. On the other hand, we have made careful scrutiny of all the estimates including the running expenses in order to effect economies where they are possible. For example, we have made it a point to prevent as far as possible an increase in the number of Government officials, except for the sake of enforcing those measures to which the Cabinet has given priority, or those which are indispensable, in accordance with the administrative simplification policy now being carried out.

"In complying the draft budget, the demands submitted by the various Ministries since September have been carefully examined and negotiations have been conducted between the Finance Ministry and each of the other Ministeries. It is gratifying to note that the estimates have been so promptly decided on by mutual effort on the part of all the parties concerned."

Budget Shows Increase

The total State budget for the 1943-44 fiscal year amounted to ¥9,995,000,000, representing an increase of more than ¥1,100,000,000, according to the Board of Information Thursday; Details follow:

Revenue
(In ¥1,000)

Ordinary revenue	6,452,000
Extraordinary revenue	3,542,000
Regular revenue	1,938,000
Loans	1,274,000
Surplus carried forward from	

(Continued on Page 2)

2 Wireless Stations Resume Activities In Negros and Vigan

Domei

MANILA, December 10.—Wireless stations in Negros Island of the Philippines, and in Vigan in Northern Luzon, have resumed their activities today under the direction of the Communications Bureau of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines. The two stations will handle telegrams not only within the Philippines but between the Archipelago and Nippon Proper, Manchoukuo, and China. With the addition of these stations, wireless stations in the Philippines so far opened for service total 13.

NIPPON UNITS FINISH CLEAN-UP IN VISAYA

Construction of New Philippines Progressing With Cooperation Between Japanese, Filipinos

By HAJIME NAKAGAWA
Member of the Navy Press Corps

ABOARD A CERTAIN WARSHIP, December 10.—While the construction of a new Philippines is going on in full swing through the cooperation of the Japanese and Filipino authorities, it has become necessary for the Japanese Army and Navy Forces to conduct a small engagement into the Visayan group of islands, since a remnant of enemy fugitives are still carrying on reckless activities there. These remnant fugitive soldiers are being instigated by a small number of American soldiers who escaped the Japanese pacification campaign and made into the Visayan group.

With a view to effect a thoroughgoing mopping-up of the place, the Japanese Navy Units have surrounded the various islands of Visaya with warships, and are bombarding them now, with the result the enemy fugitive soldiers are fleeing toward the sea in an attempt to avoid the attack of the Army Forces. There is hardly any escape for them from certain death.

In the act of protecting the advance of the Army Forces, the Navy Forces carried out, for some time past now, a vanguard warfare in which a solitary house on a mountain named Guindulman on Bohol Island, and many dwellings of a nearby village which had all become enemy military establishments were destroyed.

Bombardments are also made on fugitives trying to escape into the heights of mountains, resulting in many dead. In one case, the enemy soldiers took a chance to fire on a Japanese warship from a bamboo thicket on the seashore. They were immediately silenced by intensive machine-gunning from the warship.

Landing parties led by the naval ensigns are now closely engaged in the mopping-up operations on various islands.

VISITS MANCHOU PREMIER

Deputy Governor-General of Chosen Sees Chang

Domei

HSINKING, December 9.—Takeo Tanaka, Deputy Governor-General of Chosen, arrived here this afternoon on an official visit to the Manchoukuoan Government.

Immediately upon his arrival, he paid a courtesy call on Premier General Chang Ching-hui at the State Council building.

In the evening, Mr. Tanaka was the guest of honor at a welcome dinner given by Premier Chang at his official residence

Burma Chinese Back Japan

Domei

RANGOON, December 10.—Approximately 2,000 Chinese residents of Burma who assembled at a mass meeting here today to draw the curtain to a week's celebration of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, reiterated their full support to Japan's war effort. Following the meeting the participants poured out into the streets for a mammoth parade.

Army Names Administrators

The War Ministry on Thursday announced the appointment of Yoshio Sakita and Nagahide Tanifuji to the post of Chief Civil Administrators while Yoshiteru Ueyama and Seisaka Akasaka were named civil administrators.

INQUIRY BODIES LINKED AS UNIT TO HELP STATE

New Investigation and Research League Holds Inaugural At Premier's Residence

TOJO EXHORTS MEMBERS

Officers of Organization Selected—President Teiichi Suzuki Outlines Aims

Stressing the importance of the role which will be played by the newly-organized Investigation and Research League, Premier Hideki Tojo addressed members of the new organization at its inaugural meeting which was held at the Premier's official residence on Thursday morning.

The mission of the league, he declared, is to assist the Government in solving the problem of how best to pull the nation through the total war which it is now fighting.

He expressed a great hope that the league would perform its function of assisting in the formulation of policies to be followed by the State in dealing with various problems of the current situation.

President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board, who was named president of the league, speaking after the Premier, expressed his belief that the investigation and research organs in the nation would consider it an honor to have this opportunity of playing an important role.

The inauguration meeting was followed immediately by the first general meeting of the league.

Main Bodies Included

All the more important of investigation and research organs in the country are included in the league. The league will have its offices in the Planning Board.

The officials of the Investigation and Research League are:

President: Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board.

Vice-Presidents: Genki Abe, Vice-President of the Planning Board and Dr. Koroku Wada, Vice-President of the Technical Affairs Board.

Director-General: Shigeru Hazama.

Managing Directors: Keijiro Ishida, Director of the Investigation Bureau of the Planning Board, Shizuo Honda, Director of the First Department of the Technical Affairs Board, and Tomonori Nakano.

Directors: Toshitatsu Karasawa, Vice-President of the Toa Research Institute; Setsuzo Sawada, Chief-Director of the World Economy Investigation Association; Admiral Ryozo Nakamura, Vice-President of the Pacific Association; Dr. Hantaro Nagaoka, Chief-Director of the Nippon Science Promotion Association; Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, President of the Institute of Physico-Chemical Research; Tadaharu Mukai, President of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Kiyoshi Goko, President of the Mitsubishi Heavy-Industries; Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Nippon Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Tadaatsu Ishiguro, Chief-Director of the Toa Institute of Agricultural Research; Toshinosuke Furuta, General-Manager of the Sumitomo Honsha; Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan; Soichi Nakajima, in charge of the Investigation Department of the South Manchuria Railway Company; Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, President of the Nippon Iron Manufacturing Company; Shingo Tsuda, President of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company; Major-General Tsukizo Akinaga, Director of the First Department of the Planning Board; Tatsumi Sasamori, Director of the Fourth Department of the Technical Affairs Board; Takahiko Kawashima, Director of the Bureau of Statistics; Hisatsune Sakomizu, Investigator of the Planning Board.

The Investigation and Research League has 188 membrs consisting of industrial companies, municipal offices, cooperative societies, laboratories, control organizations, banks, research institutes, chambers of commerce and industry, universities, and other corporations.

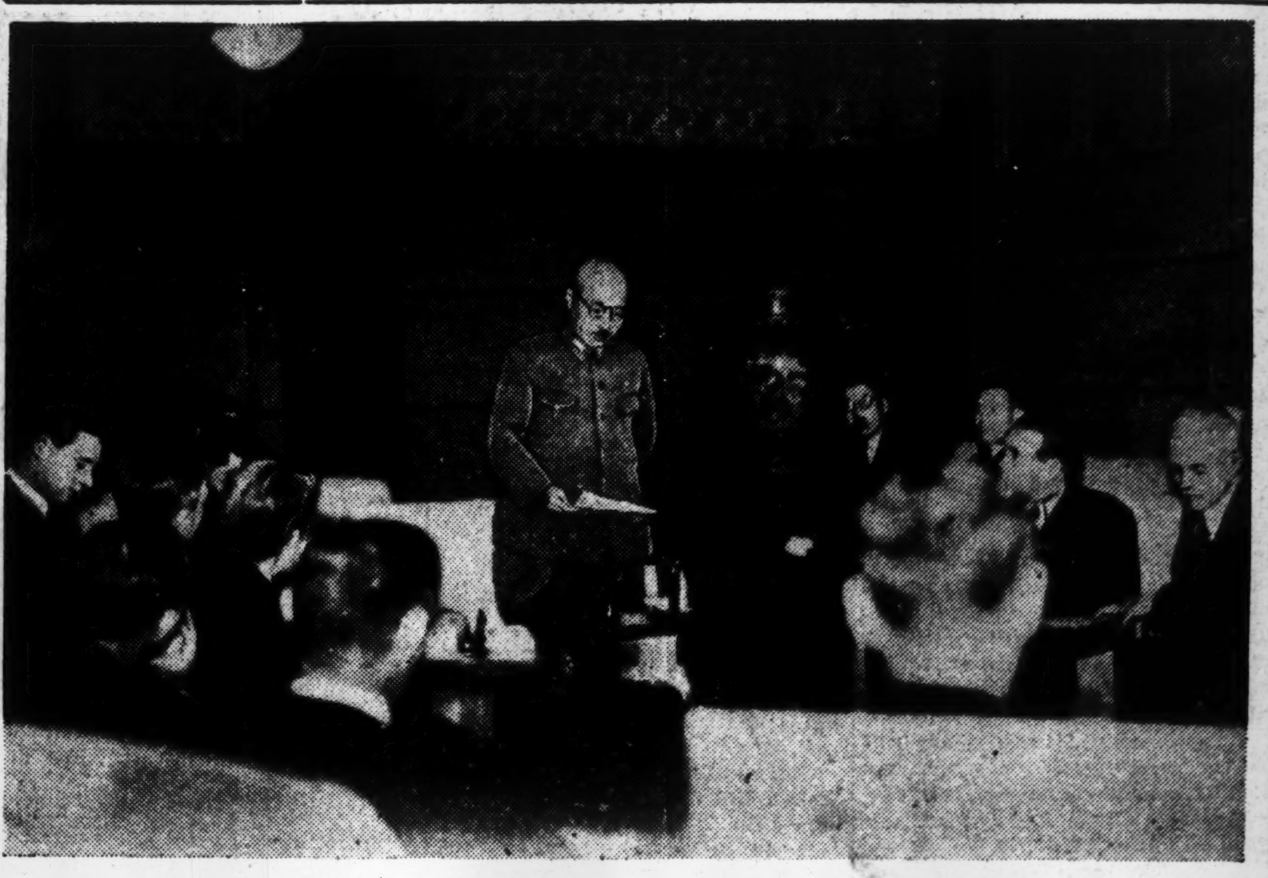
Assistance for State Sought

The gist of President Suzuki's address follows:

"The Government felt it neces-

(Continued on Page 2)

Premier Meets Axis Correspondents



In an interview with Axis correspondents at his official residence on Wednesday afternoon, Premier Hideki Tojo again reiterated the inseparable bonds between Japan, German and Italy and emphasized the determination of the Axis to march forward until victory has been won and the foundations laid for the establishment of a new world order. The above picture shows the Premier reading his message to the German and Italian scribes.

GAYDA WRITES ITALY DETERMINED TO WIN

Entire Nation Places Confidence in Axis Strength Despite Enemy Scheme

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, December 8.—Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale d'Italia, today declared that America and Britain are using various methods to undermine Italy's confidence in the war but that the people of Italy are solid in their determination to drive through to final victory. "The alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy ensures our final victory," asserted Mr. Gayda in his editorial which follows:

"In recent days America and Britain have been using various methods to attack Italy. They have landed in French Africa, bombed Italy's northern cities, spread propaganda through newspapers, radio and the still existent enemy fifth columns in Italy. All this is being done to cause the people of Italy to lose confidence in the war and to make them think that the alliance with Germany cannot be trusted, thus to cause Italy to fall from its place of importance in this present war.

"Britain's war problem, especially the loss of bottoms, is serious. On the other hand America's fighting power is increasing greatly and is even reaching west Asia. The danger of the Soviets' real strength and Communism is increasing and anti-British violence in Arabia and India is becoming more intense. Faced by such a situation, Britain feels the urgent need to conclude the war as quickly as possible.

"In order to reach this goal, Britain aims at dividing Japan, Germany and Italy and to defeat them separately. In this move Britain plans first to crush Italy, the power in the Mediterranean. Churchill's speech reveals this idea. Against this, Premier Mussolini's address made clear the immovable determination of the people of Italy and that cooperation between Japan, Germany and Italy is the thing that would bring victory. Where Churchill's speech attempted to move the Italian people with insults, Premier Musscilni answered with truth."

Nakazawa Transferred

Rear-Admiral Yu Nakazawa has been appointed Director of the Personnel Bureau of the Navy Ministry, it was announced at 3:30 p.m. Thursday. The assumption of the important post by Rear-Admiral Nakazawa follows transfer of Vice-Admiral Yoshimasa Nakahara to a certain post. Rear-Admiral Nakazawa was formerly commander of the warship Ashigara.

PREMIER'S MESSAGE

The Premier's message to the Axis correspondents follows:

"On December 11, last year, the treaty between Japan and Germany and Italy was solemnly signed pledging to jointly carry on the war against America and Britain, never to conclude a separate peace and to cooperate in constructing a new world order.

"On that day, the European war and the War of Greater East Asia became one indivisible unity, and three nations of Japan, Germany and Italy began to drive forward politically, economically, and militarily together toward a new world order.

"In one year since the beginning of the war, American and British points of aggression in East Asia have all been crushed, and the whole area has returned to its naturally ordained state. Japan has been able to build up a basic position whereby it can fight any sort of long term war against America and Britain and destroy them and bring final victory.

"This great war is not a mere war to gain resources. It is a holy war based on righteousness to build a new order and to give each people a place in the world and bring permanent peace to the world.

"The ties binding Japan, Germany and Italy are nothing but a spiritual unity based on these high ideals. We feel a deep responsibility in being given this serious and tremendously important task and take an infinite pride in the fact that we are together making a new world history.

"In welcoming the second year of the War of Greater East Asia, I pay my sincerest respects to the brilliant war results of Germany and Italy and to their great strides toward victory. I also express my deepest thanks for their cooperation and look forward to our spiritual and material ties becoming still closer. And I vow that we will drive forward jointly in order to attain our objectives."

The correspondents attending the interview numbered 12, including nine German representatives and three Italian. The German correspondents and the organizations they represented were Adam Vollhardt, D.N.B., F. H. Handge, D.N.B., Fritz Sellmeyer, Transocean, Karl H. Abshagen, Europa Press, Lily Abegg, Frankfurter Zeitung, Arvid Balk, Koelnische Zeitung, Adolph A. Magnus, Weltwirtschaft Der Voche, Werner B. Crome, Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten and Ernst Cordes, Berliner Localanzeigers. Italy was represented by Gaetano Aulisio of Stefani, Mirko Ardemagni of the Popolo d'Italia and M. Piacentini of the Giornale d'Italia.

FASCIST INDUSTRIES PUT UNDER MILITARY DECREE

All Workers Given Chance to Act Like Soldiers on Home Front

Domei

ROME, December 8.—All Italian industries with the exception of the smallest ones have been placed under civil mobilization by the latest decree issued by Premier Benito Mussolini which became effective from today.

The new decree, it was said has placed all hese industries under military discipline and military law, while all men workers between the ages of 14 and 70 and all women employes betwen 14 and 60 years of age are forbidden to leave their respective places of employment without first obtaining special permission from the authorities.

Commenting on the new decree, Virginio Gayda, editor of the Popolo d'Italia, said that workers will remain to defend their posts even at the sacrifice of their lives.

This decree has at last removed all doubt that discipline and life on the home front is no different from that on the battle front, and it has mobilized 154,000 industries employing 4,000,000 workers.

DARLANISTS TAKE OVER LEGATION IN STOCKHOLM

Maneuvered by U.S. and Indicates Internal Conflict Brewing With Britain in Africa

Domei

BERLIN, December 9.—The French Legation in Stockholm was occupied by the Darlanists on Tuesday, according to German information from Stockholm.

The reported step by the Darlanist elements was taken under the manipulation of the United States and is considered to be connected with the internal conflict among the Anglo-American Powers concerning the puppet Government in French North Africa.

As a result of this event, the Swedish Government has been placed in a delicate position in its diplomatic relations with France. Sweden, however, has not reached any decision concerning the matter and is deliberating over the situation.

Meanwhile, according to a Vichy dispatch, however, the French Govment has so far received no confirmed report about the event.

Stresses Meaning and Significance of Tri-Power Pact in the Establishment of a New World Order

FULL COOPERATION MEANS VICTORY

The meaning and significance of the Tri-Partite Pact and the firm bonds of unity existing among Japan, Germany and Italy were stressed by Premier General Hideki Tojo in his interview with the German and Italian correspondents at the Premier's official residence from 4 p.m. Wednesday.

Answering the questions of the correspondents, the Premier disclosed many interesting and important details of Japan's work in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, including the development of resources, the matter of religion and the dissemination of the Japanese language. He disclosed, among other things, that Japan's position is secure as far as material resources are concerned, that the supply of oil in the Southern Regions exceeds all previous expectations.

Premier Tojo appeared in drawing room at 4:12 p.m. All persons stood up to greet him. The Premier himself went around to shake hands with the German and Italian correspondents as each was introduced to him by Hidesaburo Yokoyama.

Returning to the center of the room, the Premier, remaining standing and asking others to take their seats, read his message. This was translated into German by Hiroo Furuuchi and into Italian by Morizumi Yoshiura.

The Premier then declared:

"As you are representatives of the press of Germany and Italy, our allies, we may talk here today with the utmost frankness. But this being wartime you must understand that there may be certain questions that I cannot answer. I would like to have you understand that I am a soldier and therefore I cannot sugar-coat words. I shall speak straight from the shoulder."

Question by correspondent:

"On December 11, 1941, Japan concluded a military agreement with Germany and Italy supplementing and adapting the Three-Powers-Pact to the necessities of actual fighting against the Anglo-Saxon Powers. Since that time very little, if anything, has become known about further political or military negotiations between the Three Powers, as far as the prosecution of their common war is concerned. This in itself seems to prove that in striking contrast to the constant bickerings between the various powers in the enemy camp. Military cooperation between Japan and her European Axis partners has been remarkably smooth and without friction."

Premier: "What do you mean by "negotiations?"

Correspondent: "By that I am referring to such matters as Churchill's visit to Moscow, Eisenhower's meeting with Darlan, and so forth, which reveal the lack of unity and trouble among the Allied nations."

Premier: "That is just what I have made clear in my message. At the outset of the war, on December 11, last year, three points were made clear. First, that Japan, Germany and Italy prosecute the war jointly until it ends in their victory. Second, that the Three Powers will not conclude a separate peace. Third, that the Three Powers even after the termination of the war in their victory will cooperate for the completion of a new world order.

"These three principles were pledged to at the very outset of the war. We have a clear basis for ourselves and a clear road to follow. In contrast to this our enemies began to run around negotiating their basic principles more than half a year after the outbreak of the war.

"Politically or militarily the position of the Three Powers is faultless and superior to that of the enemies. Our enemies are feeling the pressure keenly and are in great confusion. This is the essence of the Three Power Pact.

"Speaking of the real nature of the war, the alliance of the Three Powers is based on morality to destroy the old order and create the New Order. This moral and spiritual aim is leading the war today. Our enemies are a group of nations motivated by the selfish aim of self-preservation. Any group of human beings must base their life on morality and the spirit. It is natural that we, based as we are on such high principles, are now fighting to drive out groups founded upon ideas of private interests and advantages."

Correspondent: "Your Excellency said that you will not touch on matters of strategy. But if you will permit, I should like to ask the following: At the outset of the war, Japan destroyed practically all Anglo-American bases in East Asia. Without touching on strategy, what are Japan's plans in the second year of the war?"

Premier: "There can be no war without a plan. It is the same with Germany and Italy. We have destroyed all enemy bases and we now have greater strength and power to fight. Our aim in the second year is to continue to prosecute the war in full cooperation with Germany and Italy. As to how we shall do this, I cannot say as it touches upon strategy. But you cannot prosecute a war without plan."

Correspondent: "Japan has succeeded in acquiring the rich resources in the Southern areas: Are they already being utilized in Japanese economy for the prosecution of the war?"

Premier: "To the United States and Britain certain of the resources in the Southern areas are of vital necessity. Japan now has complete control over them and a great amount is being transformed into fighting power. I think it is a pleasure that we can contribute these resources to the Germans and Italians, our Allies."

Correspondent: "What is the policy of the Japanese Government regarding the dissemination of the Japanese language in the occupied areas?"

Premier: "I think language is a very important thing. I am sure all of you believe the same. Through the medium of the Japanese language we are endeavoring to eliminate Anglo-American thought. That is why we are speeding up the spread of Japanese through the kana. The dissemination is going on faster than expected. I expect this dissemination will be completed speedily and soon."

Correspondent: "What policy is the Japanese Government following regarding religious matters in the South Sea Regions?"

Premier: "The religious question has many aspects. Which aspect?"

Correspondent: "The general policy of the Government. For instance, I have seen in the newspapers about a Shinto Shrine being erected in Hongkong."

Premier: "We must not force anything on the inhabitants of the Southern Regions. We must respect their religions and guide them properly. However, there is one problem. If religion is utilized to manifest enmity, we must suppress it. Let there be no misunderstanding about this. We are not forcing our religious beliefs on them. The reason why the Shinto Shrine was built in Hongkong is to enable our own people, the Japanese to worship their Kami."

Correspondent: "What is the Government's aim regarding Taisei Yokusan Kai?"

Premier: "The Taisei Yokusan Kai is one body with the Government. Its purpose is to carry out Government policies among the people and also to communicate the desires of the people to the Government. It is a national movement to bring the Government and people together to work in close harmony. It is not a government office. It is a public service organization subsidized by the Government. How-

(Continued on Page 2)

RESTORATION MAKES ALL BURMESE HAPPY

Big Future Awaits Country As People and Nipponese Work Hard Together

Domei

RANGOON, December 12.—As devastation wrought by British-Chungking forces in Burma has been nullified by the restoration work, the native inhabitants are enjoying a peaceful hopeful life. Complete eradication of Britain influence has made the outlook bright and cheerful and there remains no pessimism, the Military Administration in Burma revealed today.

Since the advance of Japanese Forces into Burma, construction work has been making a steady progress and a remarkable rehabilitation has been effected in every line.

The military administration was established June 4 and the Central Administrative Organ with Dr. U Ba Maung as its head came into existence on August 1.

In real earnest, Dr. U Ba Maung and other leaders of the administrative organ as well as the general public are forging onward as one link of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to construct a new Burma.

The Burmese who are deeply moved by Nipponese warm-hearted guidance are placing full confidence in the leader. It is hopeful that the Burmese who are racially conscious are willing to share their part in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The fact that a bumper crop of rice is expected this year despite the current war and that a large surplus has been carried over since last year is indicative of their whole-hearted cooperation. Burma will become East Asia's storehouse of rice.

As the military administration in the Shan States is now fairly under way, Burma replete with natural resources will display its real value.

RANGOON HOLDS RITES

Nippon War Dead and Burmese Volunteers Are Remembered

Domei

RANGOON, December 9.—On the occasion of the first anniversary yesterday of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, memorial services for the Nipponese officers and men, as well as Burmese volunteers, who were killed in action during the Burma campaign, were held here this morning with the attendance of over 700 prominent persons, including representatives of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in Burma, the Central Administrative Organ of Burma and others.

In the afternoon, an Indian mass meeting held under the auspices of the India Independence League, met and adopted resolutions of thanks to the Imperial Forces and determination to continue their resistance against Britain for attainment of freedom for India.

NIPPON RETURNS PLANTS

Spinning Mills, Other Factories Given Back to China

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 8.—Ceremonies marking the formal return to China of spinning mills, match factories and dye plants in Central China, which have been under the control of the Japanese military authorities were held at the Shanghai Toa Yoko Hotel at 2 p.m. today on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

This afternoon's ceremony marked the tenth of its kind and offered concrete evidence of the rapid restoration of peace and order and reconstruction work being achieved in Central China under the efforts of the Japanese military authorities and the Nanking Government.

DONOVAN WAS IN TANGIERS

Roosevelt's Agent Reported to Have Been Active There

Domei

BERLIN, December 9.—William Donovan, who was engaged in secret activities in Europe around the time of the outbreak of the current European War acting as President Roosevelt's secret agent, is reported to have entered the port of Tangiers incognito in late November and had engaged in machinations in close collaboration with the headquarters of the Anglo-American invading forces.

Confirmed reports are lacking as regards the date he left Morocco but it is considered as certain that Donovan played a considerably prominent part in the establishment of the puppet government headed by Admiral Jean Francois Darlan.

Stupendous War Record Realized By Germany in Present Struggle

Signal Successes Mark Offensive Efforts of Reich Forces on Every Front—Enemy Shipping Dealt Tremendous Blows

On December 1, 1941, German forces operating in the Moscow area reached a point where it was possible to see Moscow with the aid of field glasses.

Six days later, that is, on the day Japan declared war on America, the German High Command announced that henceforth a state of quietitude would exist on the eastern front since it would have been impossible for the Germans to engage in large-scale operations when winter had set in.

Chancellor Hitler, in an address on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the coming of the National Socialist Party to power, on January 30 this year announced that the transfer had been completed of the German forces on the eastern front to a line where they were to pass the winter months.

Let us examine the distribution of the German forces at that time. On the northern front, the campaign had started with the encirclement of Stalingrad and Schnitz-Cherbourg.

Final Thrust Made

On the central front a final thrust had been made against the enemy forces in front of Moscow. The German positions now formed an almost straight line running from a point east of Vyazma from which the thrust at Moscow had been made through the high-lying ground north of Orel to the upper reaches of the Don River east of Kursk.

The southern front which connects with the central, started at a point east of Harikov adjoining the Don River northeast of the city, and continued to the northeast of Taganrog and ended on the coast of the Sea of Azov.

The entire front was 1,500 kilometers long. All important strategic points along the front were in possession of the German forces.

Before the Germans commenced their great-scale summer offensive along the entire front on July 1 a state of quietitude prevailed along the entire line. But not without some notable actions. The Germans who had captured Rostov on December 1 abandoned the city in a move to avoid making unnecessary sacrifices.

On December 28, the Anglo-Soviet military and political conference, according to reports, resulted in an agreement being reached on measures necessary to carry on the war against Germany.

On March 5 of this year the German air force carried out its first attack on Moscow of the year, thereby breaking its silence. On March 16, a number of planes of undetermined nationality attacked the city of Milas on the western coast of Turkey. The event attracted the attention of the world.

On May 15,th German forces captured the port city of Kerch on Kerch Peninsula.

On May 12, fighting took place in the neighborhood of Harikov. The battle resulted in a brilliant German victory on May 29.

On June 7, the German forces resumed operations for the encirclement of the naval base of Sevastopol, the last stronghold of the Soviet forces on Crimean Peninsula.

Summer Drive Staged

July 1 marked the commencement of the German summer offensive. In a special communique, the German High Command announced the capture of Sevastopol. On the seventh of the same month the city of Voronej, an important point on the eastern bank of the Don River, fell into German hands. German troops, numbering 20,000, succeeded in crossing the Don River near the city.

The fighting on the southern front thus entered a final stage when operations were started by Germans for the reduction of Rostov and Stalingrad.

Voroshilovgrad, an important city in the Donetz industrial district, fell on July 17. Rostov, northern gateway to the Caucasus area and important land and sea communication center, was re-entered on July 24.

Meanwhile, the Germans operating in the northern Caucasus region crossed the River Sar and River Manuitiskaya on July 30 and penetrated into Proletarskaya, a key point on the Stalingrad-Krasnodar Railway line. The extreme left wing of the Germans poured into Vorosilovsk, important industrial center 130 kilometers southeast of Kropotkin, on August 4, and after fierce street fighting occupied it. Successively they occupied Chikholek on August 6, Yeisk, important seaport on the Azov Sea, on August 7, Armavir, a key point on the Rostov-Baku Railway line, and Krasnodar, a strategic point in the northern Caucasus, on August 9. At 6:30 p.m., that day, a mechanized unit of the Germans thrust into Maikop, heart of the Maikop oilfield area.

The land-sea fortress at Novorossisk, the only important naval station left to the Soviet Black Sea Fleet following the fall of Sevastopol, was reduced on September 6, while an offensive was launched against Tuapse, a strategic point on the Black Sea, on Septembr 30. On October 23 the northeastern heights commanding the latter city were captured.

The Germans operating in the northwestern Caucasus attacked the Soviet fortifications in the mountainous region and occupied on October 14 several mountain roads. On November 1, they occupied Aragir, thereby cutting an important military highway of the Soviets at that point.

The Stalingrad front grew tense on August 7, when the Germans succeeded in driving a powerful wedge into the Soviet defense at Kochetinikovsky, southwest of Stalingrad. They also launched a major offensive on the S-basin of the River Don and the Germans in the western section of Stalingrad completely occupied Kerch, a strategic position on the eastern shore of the River Don, on September 1. On September 8, the German High Command announced in a communique that the hilly environs of Stalingrad had been occupied.

On October 1, a Moscow broadcast report said that the army defending Stalingrad would fight to the last drop of Soviet blood, last corner of the city and last house of the last street, showing that doom was approaching the city. Information from the German side, however, said that as of October 11 the German operations were being severely handicapped by the severe weather peculiar to Russia. The spokesman of the German Army, on the other hand, declared that all the strategic aims of the Germans as regards Stalingrad already had been achieved.

Since then the Germans have succeeded in completely taking over the Red Barricade cannon arsenal (October 18) and the Red October factory (October 25).

Western Front

A British parachute unit landed at a point on the northern coast of France on February 27. This was the first time that the British forces had stepped on French soil since their defeat at Dunkirk between May and June, 1940. Due, however, to fierce attacks of German forces, the enemy were beaten back across the strait. It was on the night of March 27 that British naval units attempted to land on St. Nazaire in France facing the Atlantic, but they were repulsed by German forces, who caused part of the landed enemy to surrender. All this was believed to have been British excuses to the Soviet Union in connection with the latter's request to develop a second front. Part of British forces surprised Boulogne-sur-Mer on the French coast, where German forces were stationed, early on the morning of April 22.

It also happened that at dawn on August 19 British forces carried out landing operations on Dieppe, 120 kilometers southwest of Calais, and the neighboring coast. German troops started intensive counter-offensives against the invaders with the result that all were routed. On February 12, the German fleet, consisting of the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, cruiser Prinz Eugen, and others, which had escaped from Brest, penetrated the Dover Strait against the blockade of the British navy and sailed to Heligoland.

North African Front

Since the German and Italian forces retook strategic Aghedabia on January 22, and Benghazi on January 29, the North African front, for some time, was quiet. But with the beginning of the great offensive in the eastern front, the Axis forces in North Africa too moved out in an offensive and occupied Bir Hakim on June 11. On June 20, they subjected the fortress of Tobruk to a furious attack, took most of it and occupied Bardia and Bir el Gobi. On June 24, the Axis forces smashed the Allies and, advancing into Egypt, took Sollum. On the next day, June 25, they also occupied Sidi Barani. The key point in the defense of Egypt, Marsa Matruh fell to furious German and Italian batterings on June 29, and on the same day the enemy fleet in Alexandria was subjected to severe bombing by the Axis air arm.

On June 30, the Germans and Italians penetrated El Daba, and, continuing their advance, took the strategic point, El Alamein, on the shores of the Arabian Sea on July 1. Prior to this, the American War Department announced that American tank units had participated in fighting in Lybia on June 11 and 12.

Following this, the forces under Marshal Rommel faced the British along the line binding El Alamein with the Kattara Depression, in the southern part of the desert area and in the early part of September 13 and 14, but were repulsed and the Egyptian front again lapsed into a state of quietude.

The quiet situation was broken on the night of October 23, when the British 8th army started its counter-offensive. On October 31, a fierce battle raged along the El Alamein line and the situation became one in which the British took the offensive. And according to a CBS broadcast heard in Lisbon on November 8, it was said that the British 8th army had reached Marsa Matruh.

African Front

On May 4, the British unlawfully landed on Madagascar, and on May 7, occupied the French naval base of Diego Suarez. On September 23, the British finally took the capital of the island Antananarivo, and on September 30 occupied Fianarantsoa, the temporary capital. On November 6, the French government announced that fighting in Madagascar had ceased.

On the other hand, war clouds grew thicker around the Dakar area and on October 16, various papers in Paris published, as reports from Madrid, various details of enemy preparations in that area. According to these reports, the American and British forces had been concentrated at the borders of Gambia and Senegal and that a considerable number of transports had made their appearance off Dakar. It was predicted that something would happen within 48 hours. Against this, the Vichy government officially announced on October 30, that additional French submarines were speeding toward Dakar.

On November 7, the White House announced that American expeditionary army and navy forces had begun to advance into French colonial possessions from the shores of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

War on Commerce

The number of British ships sunk by the German forces in December last year amounted to 74, with a tonnage of 257,200.

According to an announcement made by the British Shipowners Association the tonnage lost by the belligerents between the start of the war in 1939 and December 31, 1941 amounted to about 14,000,000 tons. Out of this, the British and the nations in its camp lost 8,300,000 tons and the Axis between 5 and 6,000,000 tons.

The number of bottoms sunk by German submarines off the coast of the United States and Central America between January and March 7, total 97 aggregating 663,500 tons. This amount included 56 tankers with a tonnage of 355,500 tons. Because the greater part of the tankers sunk were engaged in carrying oil for America's own use this caused a severe disruption in American economy.

According to figures made public by the American Navy Department, the number of bottoms sunk in the Atlantic since December 7, 1941 reaches 98, of which 51 were sunk near its eastern coast.

The number of tankers sunk by the German Navy and Luftwaffe since the beginning of the war up till this March totals more than 2,755,900 tons and the volume of gasoline carried by these bottoms amounted to more than 4,100,000 tons. This figure is more than the yearly output of the oil fields in Iran.

"American secretary of the Navy Knox has announced that the total of American ships sunk in the Atlantic since the beginning of the war and April 7, was 116. The losses dealt to American and British shipping by the German Navy and air arm in March reached 105 vessels sunk totaling 646,900 tons.

In April, the German Navy and Air force sank 89 American and British bottoms, aggregating 594,079 tons.

The results of the war to destroy commerce since the beginning of the war, excluding the results scored by the Japanese Navy and the losses sustained by the Soviet Union, reaches the tremendous figure of 16,869,932 tons.

The total tonnage sunk by German submarines in May was announced to be 767,400 tons. Adding the tonnage sunk by other craft and the air arm the total reached 924,400 tons, the highest record for this war as well as of the last World War.

Up till July 24, exactly six months since the German submarines had first scored successes along the American coast, 3,500,000 tons had been sunk, an average of 20,000 tons a day.

In July, the German Navy sank 128 enemy ships, aggregating 816,000 tons.

Up till August 9, enemy tonnage sunk by Italian submarines had passed beyond the 1,000,000 mark reaching 1,018,571 tons.

In August, the German air and naval forces sank 125 enemy bottoms totaling 808,100 tons.

Enemy tonnage sunk by the German forces between Janauary 1, and August 31, totaled 5,600,000 tons. And the total tonnage of enemy bottoms sunk, including ships chartered by the enemy, during the three years of war amount to 20,300,000 tons.

In September, German submarines sank 126 bottoms totaling 769,200 tons, the air arm sank 35 vessels, 242,500 tons. The total was 161 vessels, 1,011,700 tons, the highest figure on record.

According to an announcement made by the German Government 4,600,000 tons of enemy tankers have been sunk since the beginning of the war up till the early part of August.

According to D.N.B., German submarines, surface craft and the air force, up till the end of September, had sunk about 20,300,000 tons. The Italian Navy up till the middle of May had sunk about 1,300,000 tons of enemy shipping.

In October, the German Navy sank 111 American and British bottoms aggregating 720,575 tons.

GENERAL BUDGET LISTS APPROVED

(Continued from Page 1)

the preceding fiscal year	330.000
Total	9.995.000

Expenditures
(In ¥1.000)

Ordinary expenditures	4.932.000
Extraordinary expenditures	5.063.000
Total	9.995.000

Estimated expenditures classified according to the Ministries follow:

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
	—(In ¥1.000)—		
Imperial Household .	4.500	..	4.500
Foreign	13.000	31.000	44.000
Home	634.000	339.000	974.000
Finance	3.148.000	2.925.000	6.074.000
War	600	..	600
Navy	1.000	..	1.000
Justice	57.000	12.000	70.000
Education ..	264.000	111.000	375.000
Agriculture & Forestry .	71.000	509.000	580.000
Commerce & Industry .	9.000	723.000	732.000
Communications	503.000	106.000	609.000
Welfare ...	180.000	151.000	332.000
Greater East Asiatic .	42.000	151.000	194.000
Total ..	4.932.000	5.063.000	9.995.000

To Issue Less Bonds

By way of assuring sound finances, the Government in its budgetary schedule for 1943-44 seeks revenue from taxes and stamps to cover its expenses to the extent of ¥6,968,000,000. Bonds are to be decreased by ¥251,000,000.

The general accounts for the next fiscal year are put at ¥6,452,000,000, in ordinary expenditure, and ¥3,542,000,000, in extraordinary expenditure. To cover part of these appropriations, the Government envisages taxation and stamp revenue to the amount of ¥6,968,000, which represents an increase of ¥1,047,000,000 or 17 per cent, compared with the tax and stamp revenue for the current fiscal year, ¥5,921,000,000.

Other items of regular revenue include ¥1,422,000,000 as against ¥1,336,000,000 for the current fiscal year, representing an increase of ¥86,000,000.

In regard to public bonds, a decrease of ¥251,000,000 is expected and especially with respect to the bonds to cover figures in the red a decrease of ¥252,000,000 is envisaged. The total amount of public bond issues is to be limited to ¥1,274,000,000 as against ¥1,526,000,000 for the current fiscal year.

A surplus balance of ¥330,000,000 is to be carried over to the next fiscal year from the budget for the 1941-42 fiscal year, there being no surplus for the current fiscal year. Borrowings, which amounted to ¥54,000,000 in the current budget, have not been listed in the next fiscal year's compilations.

It is seen from the foregoing figures that the Government is seeking to cover the bulk of the additional expenditures by means of taxes and to reduce the deficit-covering bonds by means of the surplus carried over, thus undertaking a policy of sound finance.

	1943-44	1942-43	Comparison
Tax Revenue	6.968	5.921	+1,047
Other Items of Regular Revenue .	1.422	1.336	+ 86
Public Bonds	1.274	1.526	— 251
Earthquake Bonds.	0.8	1.2	+ 0.35
Road Bonds	18	17	+ 1
Red Ink Bonds ..	1.255	1.507	— 252
Surplus Carried Over from 1941-42	330	0	+ 330
Borrowings	0	54	— 54
Total	9.995	8.837	+1.157

Estimates Approved

The requests of the Home Ministry which have been approved by the Cabinet total ¥974,643,000, comprising ¥634,985,000 in the ordinary account and ¥339,657,000 in the extraordinary account.

The figures show an increase of approximately ¥81,743,000 over the appropriations in the current fiscal year.

The principal new projects to be undertaken by the Ministry to which nearly 10 per cent of the national budget as approved by the Cabinet will go will involve improvements in air defense arrangements.

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry will receive ¥580,083,000, which is divided into ¥71,235,000 in the ordinary account and ¥509,601,000 in the extraordinary account.

The largest items of expenditure is approximately ¥200,000,000 for financing measures designed to encourage the growers of rice and cereals.

There is a total of ¥376,843,000 available for use on new projects.

The Communications Ministry receives a total of ¥157,265,000, divided into ¥95,715,000 in the ordinary account and ¥61,550,000 in the extraordinary account.

Comparison with the appropriations of the Ministry for the current fiscal year shows an increase of ¥7,000,000.

The increase is partly explainable by the fact that the Ministry will embark on a program of improving the nation's mercantile fleet and air service.

A total of ¥332,220,000 will go to the Welfare Ministry. This represents an increase of about ¥90,000,000 over the Ministry's current year appropriations.

The large items of expenditure are for the enforcement of wartime measures such as the prevention of tuberculosis and the protection of soldiers.

The budget of the Commerce and Industry Ministry totaled ¥732,000,000, an increase of ¥176,000,000 over the present fiscal year.

Rule Aiders Getting More

The subsidy to be paid by the Government to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in the new fiscal year has been fixed at ¥24,000,000.

This is far larger than the sum which was given to the association in the current fiscal year.

The explanation of the increased grant to the association is that the organization must look after the Association for Service to the State through Industry and a number of associations of like nature which have been brought into the rule aid association.

A large part of the money to be paid by the Government to the association in the next fiscal year will be expended on the national movement sponsored by it and the training of persons to play leading roles in the conduct of the drive.

Today's Press Comments

Friday, December 11, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Mobilizing Total Force of Greater East Asia

ASAHI—A year has passed since the granting of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain.

In the interval the Imperial Forces have reduced all enemy strongholds in Greater East Asia. The regions which have been occupied by them are ten times as large in area as the Japanese mainland, if we count the territory which has been brought under Japanese control in China.

The work of reconstructing the occupied southern regions is progressing in a manner that recalls the swiftness with which the Imperial Forces drove all hostile forces out of the southern area. The resources of the south on which America and Britain had relied prior to the war are in our hands and are being tapped by us to strengthen our fighting power.

The statement issued by the military authorities on December 7 was heartening reading. It revealed that the occupied southern regions are being administered in a manner which insures that Japan will possess the strength required to insure that it will keep triumphing in the second year of the war. The statement was most reassuring in that it disclosed that the preoccupation of those responsible for military administration in the occupied southern regions is how to bring the war to a successful issue.

The task before us is to triumph over our enemies. The first condition in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is the defeat of our enemies. It is in the nature of things that all our efforts at home and in the occupied regions should be devoted to winning the war.

Investigation and Research League

NIPPON SANGYO—Mobilization of total national strength during wartime is an indispensable affair. Since every action must be concentrated o the war objective, individual organizations must be controled under one central organ. This is especially important at a time when the war situation is likely to be protracted. An organic activity of investigation and research, which form the basis of all public enterprises, is essential. Herein lies the importance of the establishment of the Investigation and Research League, which was announced on Thursday. Taking into consideration the significance of its meaning and mission, we must pay a great deal of attention to its future activity.

This League has the President of the Planning Board as its chairman and will ask its members for proper investigation. Results of investigation will be appropriately arranged by the permanent bureau of the League. The League also will carry on investigation itself. After all, the new enterprise means the Government intends to control various sorts of investigation organizations along the objective of the State.

INQUIRY BODIES LINKED AS UNIT

(Continued From Page 1)

sary to create a condition permitting the more important of the investigation and research institutions in the nation to fully display their power to assist in the formulation of policies to be followed by the State. Thus, the Cabinet, toward the end of August, decided on the plan for the organization of a federation of investigation and research institutes.

"It is a matter of congratulation to the State and to the organizations concerned that the investigation and Research League has been brought into existence as a corporate juridical person.

"There are quite a large number of research institutes in the country but it is a matter of regret that all of our research institutes are not performing their functions in a satisfactory manner. If some of them are working in a manner that suggests that they are not devoted to the service of the State in the current situation, the fault lies not with their leaders but with the circumstances which have surrounded their development.

Work for National Good

"The situation in which our country is placed today makes it absolutely necessary for all organizations devoted to investigation and research in the nation to discard all private considerations in the performance of their work. I have a conviction that all our research institutes should devote themselves to the promotion of national interests. I put it up to these organizations to mobilize all resources at their command to help work out measures necessary to promote the advancement of the nation. The mission with which our research institutes are charged today when the country is fighting a total war is absolute, and is one which they should consider an honor to perform. Whether the Investigation and Research League will be a complete success or not depends upon the attitude of the organizations included in the league and on the extent to which the people at large will assist the league and the member organizations."

Display Maximum Power

The Premier's address was in substance as follows:

"Remembering the urgent needs of the State, I wish to stress the point that there must be an organic relationship among the various investigation and research institutes in the country.

"In order to keep triumphing in the current war until our enemies are downed, it is necessary for us to contrive to demonstrate the maximum power of our country with a minimum of personnel and material.

"This is the consideration which was the motive of the establishment of the Investigation and Research League." I have a wish that my hearers; who are connected with the League, will take the motive of establishing the league to heart and do everything possible to realize the idea of the various organizations included in the league, performing their work of maintaining organic relations with one another, avoiding overlapping of work and waste of energy, and that the league display its power as a complete unit.

"I have another thing to which I want to call the special attention of my hearers.

"A research worker is expected to go about his work in a positive and realistic manner. If he allows theoretical and impracticable ideas to grip him, his power of research will suffer. It often happens that public morals suffer as the result of an investigator interesting himself in abstract things. I am sincerely desirous of seeing the research workers of the nation making it a point of performing their work in a positive and realistic manner.

"The task before the investigation and Research League is of great importance. I take the opportunity of asking the various organizations affiliated with the league to collaborate with one another and to exert every endeavor toward enabling the league to achieve the object for which it has been brought about.

"The Government is prepared to render every assistance to the league. There is a thought to adopt measures considered necessary to have the nation's investigation and research organizations perform their proper mission of assisting in the execution of national policies."

LISBON NIPPONESE OBSERVE

Envoy Morishima With Compatriots Hold War Anniversary Rites

Domei

LISBON, December 8.—The Nippon Legation staff here including Morito Morishima, Nipponese Minister to Portugal, and more than 30 Nipponese residents observed the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in a solemn atmosphere at the Minister's residence this morning.

The ceremony included the reading by Mr. Morishima of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the Anglo-American nations one year ago, and a prayer for the success of the Imperial Forces.

TOJO EMPHASIZES FIRM AXIS SET-UP

(Continued from Page 1)

ever, I'm the honorary president."

Correspondent: "Returning to the question of natural resources, I have heard that the oil acquired by Japan is greater than reported."

Premier: "I can't mention the amount, but it is as you say. At the outset of the war we expected that all the oil wells and refineries would be completely destroyed. Our original calculation assumed that everything will be destroyed and that we would have to dig new wells. In some places destruction took place, but some were left untouched. The amount of the oil and other resources is therefore very great.

"Regarding the Three Power joint prosecution of the war there is absolutely nothing to worry concerning oil."

Correspondent: "It is permissable to say that Japan has secured her position by acquiring these resources?"

Premier: "We have already secured our position. If you will bring the ships we shall be only too happy to share the oil with you."

Correspondent: "Permit me to express my very profound thanks to Your Excellency for having given us such a wonderful opportunity to talk frankly. We are especially thankful that you, a leader of a nation now engaged in a great war, have spared us this time and given us this opportunity.

"I think the repetition of such meetings as this would be very helpful in increasing the effectiveness of our work. This enables our readers in Germany to follow the progress of events in East Asia intimately."

Following the interview, the Premier went down the center, shaking hands with each correspondent and retired from the drawing room at 5:17 p.m.

ECONOMIC HALL OPENED

To Help Those Making Study of Co-Prosperity

The Greater East Asia Economic Hall, which will serve as the pivot of all economic research activities regarding the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, was formally opened Tuesday on the Ginza on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The new economic hall, which is under the management of the Greater East Asia Economic Federation, will be placed at the disposal of anyone wishing to make exhaustive study of economic conditions and activities in countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

202 SCIENTISTS HONORED

Awarded Memorial Medals by Science Mobilization Body

Two hundred and two scientists and technicians selected from among 487, who were previously recommended by various institutions throughout the country, were honored with memorial medals by the Science Mobilization Association at a ceremony held in the Dai Toa Kaikan, Marunouchi, on Thursday in the presence of Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, Nobusuke Kishi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, Education Minister, Viscount Tadashiro Inoue, Director of the Technical Board, and other dignitaries.

Of the 202 recipients, 20 were given prizes by the Technical Board.

5,271 OFFICIALS HONORED

Vice-Admiral Hosogaya Gets Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun

Civil and military officials totaling 5,271 were decorated on Wednesday in the regular conferment of honors, states Domei.

Included in the persons honored was Vice-Admiral Boshiro Hosogaya, who has been decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.

Dover Area Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, December 6.—In a raid carried out Sunday morning against the southern coastal regions of England, German bomber formations bombed military establishments in the Dover area, also blasting a powder magazine, it is reported here.

Insurance Executive Dies

Yuzuru Fujita, former president of the board of directors of Meiji Life Insurance Company, died of apoplexy at 5 a.m. Thursday, at his residence at Shimo-ochiai, Yodobashi-ku. The funeral service will take place at 11 a.m. on Monday at the Anglican Church at Shimo-ochiai.

Sungnan Bans Old Fapi

C.P.S.

KASHING, December 8.—The Sungnan Special Administration has announced the prohibition of the circulation of old notes in the areas under its jurisdiction.

KEIO TO MEET MEIJI FOR FOOTBALL TITLE

Game Expected to Be Packed With Thrills; Starts 1 p.m. Sunday at Shrine Stadium

A smart, bustling Mita eleven of Keio University will attempt to bring to an end the glorious gridiron reign of Meiji University, Kanto Intercollegiate Gaikyu (football) League champions, next Sunday at 1 p.m. when they clash for the championship in the Meiji Shrine stadium.

Meiji will be reaching for their third successive title under the tutelage of Jun Hanaoka. The rollicking Surugadai eleven has not dropped a game in 15 engagements since taking the championship last fall. In fact, the last defeat administered on Meiji was by Keio the fall of 1940 when the Mita team wound up an undefeated season to grab the pennant.

Since then Meiji smart, fast and tough has made but one mistake over-confidence. It nearly cost them a game in their initial tilt this season against Rikkyo. Little Rikkyo, hardly belonging on the same gridiron with the Surugadai boys, caught Meiji unprepared and by sheer courage held mighty Meiji to a scoreless draw. The scare, however, proved a great lesson and Meiji with a fine display of alert football came bouncing back to whip through its remaining three opponents.

Romps Over Waseda

Last week the champions flashed an undeniable attack to grind out a decisive victory over a really strong Waseda team. Using ground plays and holding the pass only as a threat they pounded to three touchdowns, showing plenty of class.

Against this great array, Keio moves up to take a shot with an eleven which individually ranks no opposition against Meiji's formidable experienced men, but boasting a season record of four consecutive victories.

Meiji has plenty of players left from the team that started its brilliant championship career a year ago. In the forward line, with the exception of end Inouye, the starting men have all been mainstays for the last three seasons. They are at center Tsuruoka, guards Nikaido and Suzuki, tackles Ito and Isobe and ends Kuramoto and Inouye.

In the backfield too, Coach Hanaoka has experienced ball carriers, the Yamahira brothers, Oda and Wakatake, Keijiro Yamahira at left half, a triple-threat has sparked many Meiji drives. Blinding fast he has had plenty of blocking assistance from quarterback Oda and brother Yamahira at right half. Wakatake, the fullback, has pounded many opposing lines to submission with his hard plunging.

Keio Backs Inexperienced

Against this dangerous backfield, Keio will line-up with ball-carriers, who with the exception of one, have had comparatively little experience. The exception, Miyoshi at right half is a sixty-minute iron-man who has withstood pounding for the last two years. The others are starting their initial season as first-stringers.

In Todo, left-half, Keio however, has a runner matching Meiji's ace, Yamahira. A wisp of a runner and a beautiful cut-backer, Todo has raced to many touchdowns. The signal-calling job is handled by Fukuyama, while fullback Miyakoshi will do most of the passing and kicking.

Up forward, the Mita eleven is steadied by their captain and guard Yoshida. A three-year All-Star guard and a terrific blocker and tackler, Yoshida should prove a big problem for Meiji. At the other guard will be Takahashi from last spring's reserve. The tackles will be Sato and Tanifuchi, big experienced men. Okada at center is a burly defensive star who has held that position for two seasons.

Meiji Champs Three Years

For three seasons Meiji has appeared a world-beater. And except for one metal lapse against Rikkyo they have left a trail of impressive victories. It may be too much to expect a upset this Sunday. But still Keio this season has an untied and undefeated record. The game should produce football of an exciting nature.

As a preliminary to this championship battle, an interesting game has been arranged between the Nisei Rengo-kai and Waseda University.

The Rengokai eleven coached by K. Fukuda, former Waseda university star, will include former gridsters of the Gaikyu League. The squad will run through its second workout this afternoon at the Meiji University Preparatory School grounds.

China Banks Ease Facility

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 4.—The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications have completed all arrangements for monetary remittances between Shanghai, Nanking Chinkiang, Changchow, Wusih, Soochow, Taihsien and Hangchow.

JAVA'S PROGRESS RAPID

Rehabilitation Work Under Military Administration Making Smooth Headway; Dya-Karta Now Leading City of Greater East Asia

With the Indonesian people cooperating willingly and wholeheartedly, the rehabilitation work of Java under the Military Administration, which is fast organizing and adjusting its executive departments to meet the requirements of new situation, is progressing remarkably. The situation in revivified Java, is described by Tameyuki Matsuyama, Domei correspondent, in an article appearing in the December number of Koron. The substance of his article is given below.

"Though it seems but yesterday nine months have already elapsed since the Japanese Forces unfurled the Rising Sun Flag in Java after the complete annihilation of the American-British-Dutch naval forces. It may seem like needless repetition to relate the old news of the Japanese occupation in Java, but this is necessary to bring about a better understanding of the Indonesians, who are now doing their part for the realization of Greater East Asia.

"Flare bombs flashed over the surface of the water while the roar of eight-inch guns reverberated over St. Nichols' promontory in a terrific, almost unbelievable, naval battle on March 1. In this battle the battleships Houston and Perth as well as the enemy's fleet of destroyers were destroyed and sent to the bottom enwrapped in crimson flames. Recovering from my excitement as dawn broke, I gazed with wonder at the beautiful Java mountains. My joy knew no bounds as I stared at this picturesque scenery. The fiery ball of the southern sun soon rose revealing verdant and fruitful fields, beyond which in the groves of palm trees unknown birds chirped and caroled, so that for a moment we fell prey to an illusion that we were here on a pleasure trip instead of engaged in a grim conflict.

Meet Lovable Indonesians

"However, we marched victoriously onward. On reaching a certain village, our first camping grounds, we came in contact with the lovable Indonesian people. Seven or eight large and small huts, thatched with palm leaves, formed the village, and from the slightly larger hut in the center, the head of the household made his appearance. Young and old, men and women, forming the members of this big family, followed in the wake of the old village head.

"On seeing us, the inhabitants of this village immediately started to cook for us. I watched, these villagers' hospitality, with suspicions as to what motivated their activities. Did they act thus for fear of us? However, the joyous scampering of children who spread mats for our beds at the chieftain's orders, the busied preoccupation of women preparing food, the earnest questioning of young men, by gestures and bodily motions, eager to hear of the results of the battle, were all very different from the servile attitude of the people on the Chinese front

"March 5, this was the memorable day of the fall of Batavia. After a five-day march of 160 kilometers passing over repaired bridges destroyed by the enemy, or rowing across the river on boats, the van guards of the Japanese Forces and the press corps entered Batavia Our first sight of Batavia, the capital of Java, where the inhabitants welcomed us with festive gaiety, will never be effaced from our memory. Tens of thousands of Indonesian inhabitants of the city waited our advance into the city, a crowd so large that it was virtually terrifying. The Indonesian mass swayed toward us, cheering the Japanese Forces and waving wildly their black Turkish caps.

Allied Forces Surrender

"On March 8, 1942, the combined forces of the Dutch, Americans and British, hard-pressed by the Japanese offensives, made known in the name of their Commander Ter Poorten their desire to cease hostilities. The oath of unconditional surrender was sworn at the Kalidjate Air Field on March 10, Army Day in Japan. Over Batavia's sky floated an ad ballon, displaying the words "Banzai for Indonesia! Banzai for Greater Asia!", marking as it were the dawn of a new century in Java.

"Activity soon revived in the streets. Black smoke from the oil tanks in Tandjong Priok, the outer port of Batavia, set on fire by the enemy, streaked the skies, but the footsteps of the inhabitants were light and buoyant. The inhabitants crowded the Military Administration, Pacification Corps, broadcasting and press offices, which had established their quarters in the former Dutch government buildings and voluntarily offered their service and cooperation. They gathered in large crowds before maps put up in prominent places throughout the city, and happily watched from morning till night the sign of the Japanese Fag going up successively on the many islands on the Pacific.

"We, of the press corps, were kept very busy. Using the Aneta building, we established our branch here and carried on our work, assisted by several native reporters and telegraph operators. The Aneta banner had been pulled down from the watch tower and the Domei flag waved in its place. The bust of Queen Wilhelmina on the stair-landing and an oil painting of the Queen, hanging in the former president's office, had been left as they were, but one day we discovered that these had been removed by one of the native reporters. On being asked why he had done this, the reporter answered, "Even the thought that we were under the Dutch rule for 300 years is unbearable to us Indonesians."

'V' Flags Pulled Down

"The 'V' flag of the enemy countries, a symbol for 'final victory,' displayed in various places within as well as outside the city were soon taken down, and in its place the Imperial Crest, the Star Insignia of the Army and the Rising Sun Banner went up. Concurrently with this, the places damaged by war had to be repaired and other relics of Dutch tinge were replaced.

"Although the defense of Java will be entrusted to the Japanese Forces, the work of reconstruction must be undertaken by the 40,000,000 Indonesian people themselves. The Indonesians are no longer just merely people of Java, they are a people of Greater East Asia—this is the principle guiding the Indonesian people in the resurrection of Java.

"Java has been known as a fertile agricultural and forestry land, producing abundant rice, sugar, teak, quinine, tea and fruits. In density of population, Java surpasses that of Japan Proper. For the duration of the War of Greater East Asia, Java's position is such that exports must be made to other parts of Greater East Asia. Consequently, 40,000,000 Indonesians and 60,000,000 Chinese must unite in close cooperation with the Japanese, stabilizing their self-sustaining economic structure and increasing their production capacity, and participating in mutual pleasures and mutual trials. The Indonesians already may be said to have commenced their mighty march in this direction.

"I would like to say a few words here about the defeated Dutch in Java. In the China Affair, I had come into contact with the Chinese masses, the so-called defeated nationals, but never before was the pathos of defeat so vividly revealed to me as in the Java campaign. The Dutch since the time of the establishment of the East Indies Company, for three long centuries, had kept the masses completely suppressed, and their defeat, accomplished by the Japanese Forces within a short space of a few days, was like the meting out of a severe judgment in the presence of the masses.

When Ex-Governor Starkenborgh and Ex-Commander of Dutch East Indies forces General Ter Poorten, together with other officials and captives, were removed from Bandoeng to Batavia, probably the sight that struck the unshaven, pale faced Ex-Governor Starkenborgh, once heralded as one of ablest governors of Dutch East Indies were the Dutch women and children walking very meekly and forlornly in Batavia's streets, decorated with the Rising Sun Banners.

The Ex-Governor Starkenborgh tasted the bitter cup of defeat and the greatest and most unbearable humiliation of facing the scornful looks of the general inhabitants.

"Another unforgettable scene is the figure of the former president of Aneta News Service, who had contributed greatly to the reorganization of the company, lowering his head to us while directing the former Aneta staff members, in the repair work on the company building.

Must Never Be Defeated

"I do not know how these people will interpret their present situation or what solution they will find, but definitely, the lesson I learned from them was the all too well known conclusion that 'we must not be defeated in war."

I had the opportunity of going on a three days' automobile trip, covering 1,200 kilometers, from Surabaya to Batavia to inspect the rehabilitation conditions in the districts. Every house, even in the most remote districts, displayed the Rising Sun Banner, and I was more than astonished at the eagerness of these people to cooperate with the Japanese,

"With the entrance of the main Japanese Forces on March 7 into Batavia, the Military Administration established General, Financial, Industrial, Communications, and Judiciary Departments, and inaugurated the start for administration of Java.

"The old Dutch division of district administration into eastern, central and western sections was abolished and the territory was divided into two sultanates, Soro and Jogja, 17 provinces and one special city (Batavia). Java and Madura, were combined under the name Djawa and, the main island in Java was renamed 'Djawa Island.' A strong administrative body was firmly established, composed of Japanese and native officials. At the same time repair work on communication facilities, damaged and disrupted by the war, was commenced on 270 wrecked bridges throughout the island.

The languages used for administrative purposes were Japanese and Malay, all notices and orders being issued in these two languages First of all notices were issued to the effect that payment of all financial obligations prior to March would be deferred on a specified ratio, and at the same time payment was stopped at the Java Bank and eight other banks of enemy connections, which were subjected to immediate readjustment. Commodity prices were also adjusted to that which prevailed on January 1, 1942 in an effort to prevent their soaring.

"Fortunately 100 per cent cooperation was shown by the Indonesians in the central as well as the outlying districts. Furthermore, as order was maintained with far better results than anticipated, 70 per cent of the island transportation was restored within three months. In August, bus service, to which no attention had been paid during the period of Dutch regime, was installed. Then on September 14, rail road service was resumed between Batavia and Surabaya via Cheribon, and express trains with air conditioned cars running between Batavia and Surabaya, via Bandoeng made the distance in 13 hours as compared to the former 18 hours.

"Marked progress was also noted in the agricultural and forestry industries of the island. The cultivation of quinine, amounting to 90 per cent of the world's production, was placed under the control of competent department, and the restoration and establishment of plantations and factories were undertaken. Out of the total of 3,200,000 hectares of rice paddies on the whole island, 1,500,000 hectares are cultivable by irrigation, therefore, improvement of irrigation facilities and repairs of dikes are being carried out by the Industrial Department of the Military Administration. As the result of investigations on soil and topography, east Java and Banjoewangi were selected as regions conducive to cultivation of cotton, and plans are under way for the production of Java cotton.

"The central administrative organ was further readjusted and in September aside from the five existing departments two more, namely, the Police and Information Departments were added, while as outside bodies Religious Affairs, Account Auditing and Broadcast Supervision Departments came into existence.

Japanese Schools Opened

"As the result of the language policy of co-existence of Japanese and Malay, many Japanese language schools have been established. A Committee on the Systematic Re-arrangement of Malay Language, composed of representative members from the Japanese side as well as the native inhabitants, was organized in Batavia for the purpose of systematically re-arranging the Malay language in its correct form, as the so-called Malay languages used hitherto by the Army was a conglomerate mixture of Javanese, Sudanese and Maduranese. Also the committee will include correct Japanese in its original form to supplement the shortcomings of the Malay language. The ardor for learning Japanese by the native inhabitants is increasing daily, with a large number of people studying Japanese at the elementary school teachers' training courses. These teachers are now ready to be dispatched to the various schools throughout the island to teach Japanese to the children from textbooks compiled in Java. Postcards written by the native inhabitants in "kana" or easy Japanese characters are making their appearance in the mails.

The maintenance of order of the island had been formerly entrusted to local policemen, belonging to the sultanate or the province under a very feudalistic structure, but these were all brought under the control of the Police Department of the Military Administration and thorough retraining was given the policemen. The native soldiers, who were temporarily held as captives, were gradually released from June, and donning steel helmets similar to the Japanese Forces have now been organized into air-raid observation corps.

"Batavia, the capital of progressive Java, has also revived. The transportation facilities of the city have now been restored to great efficiency. Buses, unknown in pre-war days, are now plying through Batavia's streets under the management of the Land Transportation General Direction Department, and are being conveniently utilized during the morning and evening rush hours, especially by the Dutch going to work in the business district. The stores in the Chinese district of old Batavia, still stocked abundantly with various commodities, are attracting a large number of customers. The motion picture houses, numbering over 20, are packed to capacity day and night, and the general public are eagerly waiting for the release of the latest news reels.

"The total of 96 native and Chinese elementary schools in the city have all been reopened, with an enrollment of an average of 500 pupils each. The enrollment in the middle schools, girls schools, and special technical training courses far exceed that of the pre-war days. The authorities of the Special City Office, in view of the future influx of Japanese in large numbers, have planned to open three Japanese schools and one girls school. Plans are also under consideration for the construction of baseball grounds, track and other athletic fields.

"I have watched with keen interest the change into Japanese the names of the various stores, motion pictures houses, restaurants. Before I realized it Batavia (renamed Dya-Karta) had changed into a city of Greater East Asia to serve as one of the flourishing bases of the Southern Regions."

TO CARRY WORKERS' DEBTS

Osaka Dockyard Chief to Assume Employes' Liabilities

Realizing that personal debts can impair the efficiency of workers, Shunji Minami, president of the Osaka Dockyard, in his address on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, astounded his employes by declaring that he, personally, would assume full responsibility for the payment of their debts regardless of the amount so that they could devote their full energies in the construction of as many bottoms as possible, reports Domei.

Mr. Minami was said to have been prompted to make this generous offer because he wanted his workers to be freed from all personal worries so that they could concentrate their entire efforts in the rapid construction of ships for the successful prosecution of the current war.

Nantao Estates Controlled

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 8.—Real properties in Nantao whose landlords are absent from Shanghai, have been placed under the control of the Shanghai Realty Administration Committee which was recently reorganized in accordance with regulations approved by the Shanghai Special Municipal Government.

AXIS JOURNALS HAIL JAPANESE VICTORIES

Italian, Slovakian, and Bulgarian Paper Laud Japan's Entry Into War

Especially noting the significance of Japan's entry into the war and lauding the brilliant war results scored during the past year, Axis newspapers in Europe on December 8, welcomed the second year of the War of Greater East Asia, according to a December 8 Berlin dispatch to Domei.

Italy's Stefani News Agency's foreign correspondent declared, "Japan's entry into the war is of great significance. Japan has won tremendous victories on land, sea and in the air. And from the spiritual viewpoint Japan has aided the Axis in Europe. From the strategic standpoint, two vast fronts were formed by Japan's entry, but these in reality compose one single front."

The Slovakian newspaper Slovak asserted: "Roosevelt's imperialistic policy was made more than clear by his policy toward Japan."

The Bulgarian paper Sola states: "A few weeks of warfare were enough in order for Japan to make attacks by America and Britain in East Asia impossible. Just as Japan defeated Russia in times past and showed the spirit of Bushido, it has defeated America and Britain. The arrogant boast of Americans that they would crush Japan in three months has been proved to be nothing but pure fantasy."

More Rice for Shanghai

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 4.—Wu Lan-hsi, Director of the Foodstuffs Control Bureau of the City of Shanghai, has submitted to the Shanghai Municipality plans for the easy flow of rice into Shanghai for approval.

China Youth Corps Formed

C.P.S

SHANGHAI, December 4.—The Chinese Youth Corps was inaugurated here before representatives of communities.

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INTREPID FOLK OF ITOMAN CONQUERED SOUTHERN SEAS BEFORE DAWN OF HISTORY

Fighting With Sharks Is Just an Appetite Raiser to These Men of the Sea, Reputedly the Bravest in the Whole World, Who, Unsung and Unpraised, Have Paved the Way for Southward Expansion

The Itoman fishermen of Ryukyu who have conquered the world's seas by means of their special training and technique, have long been the pride of maritime Japan and one of the wonders of the world. Now that the whole Japanese nation is interested in the South, the work of these Itoman fishermen, who have silently laid the foundation of the southward movement, has come into the highlight.

Since they make the sea their home, their faces are ruddy, their physiques robust and muscular. Moreover, their noses are high, leading many to think that they are of Anglo-Saxon origin. Some believe "Itoman" to have been derived from "whiteman" with the "wh" taken away. Whatever may be the case, the opinion seems to be strong that these fishermen are not pure Okinawa people.

However, there is no question that the Itoman fishermen are true races of Ryukyu, belonging to the Yamato people. It is their life on the sea that makes them somewhat different from those living on land.

Men of the Sea

Because they have to pass weeks at a time on the rough sea, the upper half of their body is remarkably well developed. Their chest broad and their lungs well developed, they know of no such sickness as tuberculosis.

The women are well developed, with basket of fish on their heads they walk stately with chest out and shoulders thrown back. There are many among them with beautiful figures.

It is a custom among these people to send their sons when they become five years old for apprenticeship until they are 21 years old. With a hempen rope tied around the body, the boys are taken to the sea and are pushed from the boat into the deep water. The little boys wriggle and struggle to the surface, only to be thrown in again. This violent training is repeated until they lose all fear of the water.

Tough Training

When they become 12 to 13 years old, they are allowed to go out for deep-sea fishery with the grown-ups. The seaman's spirit that fears no storm nor any other form of disaster is thus developed in them.

As the dug-out boats which they use are shallow, the slightest mistake in the sitting position turns over the boat. When this mishap happens, they calmly lift the boat up, and letting it float on the water, jump into it as lightly as a butterfly.

To fight and capture sharks is nothing to them. However, there are many among them who have lost a leg in the feat. But like soldiers wounded in the war, they gain more courage through such misfortune.

Night Weddings

The wedding ceremony among these people is usually held at night. The bride is dressed simply, not very differently from her everyday attire. Only her clothes might be well washed with an addition of a few trinkets. Escorted by the go-between, she comes out, her face well hidden by a garment that hangs down from her head. She is followed by her friends, who are dressed so much like her that had not the bride been escorted, no one could tell which is she.

When they come to the gate of the groom's, the bride's go-between shouts, "we have come." Someone answers from within the house, "You are welcome." The greeting is repeated three times, after which the bride enters the house where the groom is waiting for her with a number of his friends. The wine is then passed and the two families are thus united.

The lively tune of drums and stringed instruments throb through the air. The men and the women, the young and the old form a ring in the yard and begin to dance. The gay figures of the bride and the groom can be seen among them.

Dancing Through the Night

They dance through the night under the luminous glow of the tropic moon to the accompaniment of music and the murmurs of the sea. Nothing can bind them, nothing can hold them. Like the wide blue ocean, they are free and without worry. It is this freedom in them that lets the men leave the land and home with buoyant heart and dash out to the rough sea.

After spending months on the sea, the men try to have the best of their time during their short stay on land. This must be the reason for the songs and gay music that can be heard in the Itoman villages even at daytime.

There is an unwritten law among these people that no one should enter a house, where the front door is shut and an oar is left standing against it. The Itoman women are known for their chastity, giving very little worry to the men who have to leave the home for months. Their longing for the men is that much stronger. The ballads they sing are prayers and expressions of their passion for the youths who will soon return from the sea.

Despite this strong matrimonial tie, the husband and wife are financially independent. When a husband borrows money from his wife, he gives a bond, while the wife does the same when she borrows from her husband. Although this custom seems very contradictory to the family system of Japan, it apparently helps to strengthen their economic power. It is said that there is no poor man among the Itoman fishermen.

Sea God's Festival

On May 4 in the lunar calendar, a grand festival is held in honor of the Sea God. The boats are elaborately decorated with figures of dragons drawn on the sides. Each village takes out one boat for the race, which is the main event of the day.

On this day all the fishermen come back from the sea to celebrate the occasion.

Each boat has a crew of from seven to ten men. With the village flag fluttering in the wind at the stern and a boy blowing a horn at the crew from the prow, the boats swish through the waves.

On the shore is a large crowd of spectators, among whom are women, who become so excited as the race progresses that they jump into the sea and get themselves wet. When a village wins, the women of that village cry and howl in frantic joy. Their easily let out passion can well be seen in these sights. The night of the festival is spent gayly with a sumptuous feast and plenty of wine and song.

Over the Waves

These sons of the sea not only navigate along the coasts of Kagoshima Island and Taiwan, but advance even to Shonan Island, the Philippines, Sumatra, Celebes, Batavia, Java, Borneo, New Caledonia and other southern islands for tunny fishery, making an anuual income of 3,500,000 yen.

These people are even said to rank first in bravery in the whole world. Although many lives are sacrificed, they lead their life on sea in silence, with their precious lives placed in the hands of nature.

It is true that the similarity of the climate of the South Seas with that of Ryukyu has had much to do in their advance to the South, but it is truer that their unflinching spirit to persevere under all kinds of hardship and their will to accomplish their duty as sons of the sea has brought them such remarkable progress.

The NANKO RITES

Every year on May 11 and 12 the Nanko Memorial Rites are held to commemorate the death of the great Masashige Kusunoki, greatest patriot of Japan, who died 600 years ago. There was a time, however, when the patriot's tomb lay neglected on the moors, visited only by stray birds and tended to only by the winds of heaven. It is possible that the nation might have entirely forgotten the hero's historic achievements but for two persons, the head priest of a country temple and a little rustic maiden. . .

The last glow of twilight fell on the meadow. On a corner of the meadow was a grave indicated only by a craggy little rock. Before the grave knelt a Buddhist priest, his hair hoary and his face and body shriveled. He was engrossed in a deep prayer in the gloom of the dusk. Far away in the village of Hyogo twinkled the faint lights of the houses.

He knelt there for some time, mumbling a prayer. Just then he heard the sound of footsteps. It came nearer. A girl of about 16 years of age, her crude clothing showing that she was a girl of that district, stood before the priest. In her hand was a bunch of wild camomile, which she apparently had picked on her way.

"Why, Reverend!" She called out as she noticed the figure before the grave.

The old priest slowly raised his head.

"Is this Otae-san? You've come to pray?" Then noticing the flowers in her hand, he smiled wistfully. "Otae-san, you're the only one in the whole village who comes to worship at this grave every day."

The Grave Of a Patriot

The rough broken-down grave was that of Hyoe Masashige Kusunoki, who had died in that district years ago for a loyal cause.

"Masashige-sama was indeed one of the most loyal subjects of our nation." The priest continued.

"I have heard of him some time ago from you. I can understand how you must feel to see the grave of such a great person going to ruin like this. Although I am a mere country girl, I wish to feel as you do and comfort the soul of that loyal person."

"Thank you, Otae-san. Thank you for saying that." Tears glistened in the old priest's eyes.

"Masashige Kusunoki who now rests here was a patriot whose loyalty is unexcelled. In the Genko era he rose to destroy the rebel, Takatoki Hojo. Holding on to the Chihaya Castle in Kawachi, he fought with the strong forces of Hojo. With due respect may I say that at that time the Emperor was forced by the rebels to go to Oki, and consequently, the spirit of the Imperial Forces was very low. It was at such a time that Masashige-sama rose to fight for the Emperor. In the 3rd year of the Genko era (1333), the Emperor was able to return to the capital and resume the reins of the government."

Otae listened with her head lowered.

"It was on May 25 of the 1st year of Engen (1336) that he died on the banks of the Minato River that flows near here. His brother, Masasue and 12 others of the Kusunoki clan died with him followed by 73 men at Mulan in my present temple, Kogenji.

After Three Hundred Years

"Three hundred years have passed since then. With the return of peace, the people forgot the work of this great loyalist. And now we see before us, this mere excuse of a grave, which no one tries to visit except this shriveled Sohan Sengan and a village maiden called Otae-san. This is terrible. What has the world come to." His voice shook.

Knowing well the grief of the priest, Otae could do nothing except bow her head.

Sohan Sengan continued. "There's no one with such ill luck as this Sohan. I have talked about the achievements of this great person to many and have tried to have them build a tomb for him. Ten years have already passed, but my aim is still left unachieved.

"I hear that even the villagers are laughing at me as a lunatic priest talking frantically about a dead person. I don't mind being laughed at, but it peeves me to think that I cannot make them see the greatness of Masashige-sama."

"Reverend Sengan." The girl called softly. "I am sure that your wish and sincerity will not be left unanswered for very long. People will soon understand his greatness just as I have been able to understand."

Tomorrow I Leave for Yedo

"You are right. I mustn't repent or think ill of others. All my failure has only been due to my lack of virtue. Otae-san, you have told me the truth. I shall work harder.

"Why, Reverend Sengan."

"Tomorrow, I shall leave for Yedo.

"Yedo?"

"Yes, Yedo. I cannot die until I fulfill my wish. I will awaken everyone to the loyalty of Masashige-sama and have them erect a tomb for him. Otae-san, I shall leave the care of this grave to you until I come back from Yedo."

"Yes, Reverend."

The priest looked far into the horizon. "To Yedo," he muttered. Something hopeful seemed to be waiting for him there in the distant city. Way off above the Strait of Wada hung a thin sickle-like moon.

Sohan Sengan had come to the Kogenji Temple, now called the Kusunoki Temple in the 2nd year of the Tenna era (1682) to assume the headship there. Soon upon reaching his new post, he looked over the temple records and was greatly moved to find the fact that Masashige Kusunoki had committed suicide for a worthy cause in Muian in the premises of his very temple.

This Muian was built by the nun, Keiko, formerly the wife of Kiyokuni Hashimoto of the Kusunoki clan. The nun had died in this temple a few months prior to the Battle of Minato-gawa.

Masashige Kusunoki had been led by Hachiro Masakazu Hashimoto, the eldest son of the nun, to this temple, which he decided should be his dying place.

Sengan Resolves To do Something

The priest felt a pang that so great a man should be buried unknown under a tumbling grave. Something had to be done, he thought, and resolved to make it his lifework to exalt Masashige's deeds.

But peace had reigned too long. The people led carefree lives, giving no heed to the glorious achievements of past heroes.

Sengan went to Harima-no-Kami Yoshisuke Aoyama, the lord of Amagasaki Castle to stress the need of giving due respect to Masashige Kusunoki, but to no avail. He talked to Bizen-no-kami Tsunamasa Ikeda, lord of Okayama Castle with no more success. However Sengan did not give up hope.

Ten years glided by. And on this day he was going to Yedo with his frail body of 75 years. When he finally reached Yedo, it was already autumn.

He went straight to the Mito mansion in Koishikawa. He had heard that Lord Mitsukuni Mito was compiling a history of Japan in his retreat at Nishiyama in Mito Province.

Kimpei Ugai, the official in charge of the compilation, came out to meet him and was moved to hear that the tomb of so great a personage as Masashige Kusunoki should be left in a desolate meadow with no one to pay it respect. And he was more moved by the old priest, who related the situation with fiery ardor.

Ugai heaved a sad sigh. Wiping the tears, Sengan continued, "Kusunoki-sama ranks first in Japanese history in courage and in loyalty. Yet the people have all forgotten him. This is a menace to the glory of our country. I even feel that they have forgotten what loyalty is."

"You are right. You cannot be blamed for grieving thus."

An Appeal To Lord Mitsukuni

"Then won't you please talk to Lord Mitsukuni about erecting a tomb for Masashige-sama to remind the people forever of his unprecedented loyalty?" Sengan had seen that Lord Mitsukuni, who was compiling the "History of Dai-Nippon" with the purpose of clarifying the fundamental character of Japan, was the only one who would listen to his plea.

If Kimpei refused to convey his entreaty to Lord Mitsukuni, he would go to the Lord himself. Kimpei, however, immediately agreed to see Mitsukuni about the matter.

"Then you will?" Sengan could hardly believe his ears. His wish of more than a decade was about to be answered. With a buoyant heart he returned to his temple in Hyogo.

However . . . no report came from Kimpei. The 3rd year of Genroku went by, giving way to the 4th year. Yet nothing came. Sengan wrote to Kimpei and wrote again. He wrote many a time, but no answer came.

Knowing his aging self, Sengan was impatient. That year too fled, bringing no results.

"Am I lacking in sincerity, or has Buddha no mercy on me?" The aged priest cried before the grave in the falling snow of early spring.

Otae, who was there that day as usual, shook her head violently.

"No, no Reverend Sengan. Surely the time will come. Please wait a little longer." She encouraged the priest with the very words she needed herself.

"Please do not be discouraged. How can your fervent wish be left unanswered?"

Otae Encourages The Aged Priest

These gentle words of the country maiden were the sole supporting force of his hope.

"You're right again, Otae-san. I must not lose heart. If no answer comes from Kimpei, I would only need to go directly to Lord Mitsukuni."

"Yes, Reverend Sengan." The waning priest and the country maid smiled sadly to each other, both their faces bathed in tears.

It was summer. The day was June 2, of the 5th year of Genroku (1692). A samurai entered the gateway of the Kogenji Temple, wiping his perspiring face. His calm stately manners revealed his high birth. Entering the temple, he asked the acolyte for the chief priest, giving his name as Sukesaburo Sasa a retainer of the Mito clan.

"Can it be. . .?" With fluttering heart Sengan went out himself and led the visitor to his room.

"Reverend, your wish will finally be answered," the samurai said after the first greeting. Sengan drew closer.

"Is this true?"

"Ugai-dono too was much impressed by your frequent letters, and made efforts to fulfill your wish. Thanks to his efforts the plans for the construction of the tomb are now underway."

"I am afraid I have shown much irrespect by being so impatient."

"Tut, tut." Sukesaburo shook his head. "Frankly speaking, Lord Mitsukuni too was much moved by Masashige Kusunoki's loyalty and has secretly been planning to erect a tomb in his honor. The time has finally come. Concerning the tomb, I have been commissioned to talk over the matter with you."

"I have no words to express my gratitude for your coming all the way here to see me."

"It is for us to thank you. It was because of your untiring efforts that the great patriot of Japan has come to be the guide of the people. I have all my respects for your long years of pain and trial."

Where Praise Is Really Due

"Sasa-sama," the priest stopped short the samurai's string of eulogy. "There is someone who deserves your praise."

"And who can that be?"

"It's just a little country maid, by the name of Otae."

"Well, this is interesting."

"She's the daughter of a farmer in this village. Sometime ago, I told the villagers about the works of Masashige-sama. The talk must have touched the young girl, for from that day she worships and takes care of the grave every day. When I am disappointed, she encourages me. That simple country girl has really given me much strength. If I am to be praised for my efforts, half of the praise should go to her."

A little while later, the figures of Sengan and Sukesaburo were seen before the grave in the meadow not far from the Kogenji Temple.

"Is this . . .?" Sukesaburo fell before the grave, so surprised was he at its humbleness. He remained in that position for some time, his staunch samurai heart shaking with emotion.

The Tomb Is Completed

The following day the stone mason of Sumiyoshi-mura was called to the Kogenji Temple and work for the tomb was commenced immediately. The work progressed rapidly, and by December 21 of that year the tomb was completed. On December 25 of the 5th year of the Genroku era (1692) an elaborate ceremony was held before the grave, attended by 75 priests in that vicinity. The first to offer incense at this occasion was the village maid, Otae. Both Otae and Reverend Sengan, who was reciting the sutras, were crying, but their faces were beaming through the tears.

This service initiated the Nanko Memorial Rite which was observed annually for many years. The rite, however, was stopped for some time, and was resumed a few years ago on the occasion of the hero's 600th anniversary. From that time the rite is observed yearly on May 11 and 12 to renew in the people their reverence for the great Kusunoki Masashige.

TAIKO HIDEYOSHI

The Rise of a Remarkable Man

Part 9

"That's an excellent plan. But the enemy is no fool. I think it will be rather difficult to effect an attack from the rear."

"I have thought it all out, my Lord. It will be a difficult task if we use too many warriors but if a unit of five or six volunteers were to steal into the castle I am sure the plan will succeed. Please appoint me to head the unit."

"What? You mean you want to undertake this mission? By all means, and good luck to you."

"Thank you. If I succeed I will hoist a signal over the second wall and then set the castle on fire. Will my Lord then launch his general offensive as soon as the signal appears?"

"Good. I know you will do your best."

Nobunaga was highly gratified at Tokichiro's gallant offer and immediately set out to organize his army for the general offensive.

Tokichiro selected six men from among the samurai of fortune and started out for Mount Inaba by way of a mountainous region unknown to human footsteps.

All seven carried two pairs of straw sandals each, some food and water and last but not least a sword.

Hitting the Trail

At the Hour of the Monkey, four o'clock in the afternoon, on August 14 in the seventh year of Eiroku (1564), monkey-faced Tokichiro and his companions hit the trail.

Night fell and still they walked on. They crawled through a sea of trees in the low valleys and faced countless other difficulties ever intent on reaching their destination—Inokuchi Castle. Late at night they partook of their simple meal and drank from their bottle-gourd.

Dawn was just beginning to tint the skies when the second wall of Inokuchi Castle appeared before their eyes. The enemy had concentrated its main forces on the Oda troops at the front and left the rear almost unprotected. Four or five guards had been stationed, but they were fast asleep.

"Fine. Now's the time to slip in," whispered Tokichiro, and quickly scaled the second wall. His six companions also climbed over the wall without any difficulty.

"The signal. We must signal our troops." Tokichiro found a long pole and tied his bottle-gourd to it. "We have no time to lose. We shall wave this bottle-gourd."

In Tokichiro's hand the gourd shot high into the air and waved to the right. . . to the left. . . to the right. . . to the left. . .

The Signal

Nobunaga Oda's generals, Katsuiye Shibata, Gorozaemon Niwa waited impatiently. At the prearranged signal, the army raised its battle-cry and charged into the enemy.

Simultaneously Tokichiro and his six men went into action. They raced across the castle grounds like mice and set afire the Second Fort, then the Main Fort, the supply stores, every inflammable thing in sight. The fire spread with terrific speed.

Great confusion filled the castle-town of Inokuchi. People fled to the right and to the left. Nobunaga Oda's forces broke down the main gate and poured in across the moat.

Flaming tongues soon surrounded the whole castle. In their haste, to leave the scene of disaster, not one soul made any attempt to put out the fire.

Tatsuoki Saito finally gave up all hopes and with a few remaining attendants fled through the West Gate in the direction of the Castle of Seki.

And thus the strongly fortified Castle of Inokuchi fell due to the clever scheme of Tokichiro Kinoshita.

After the battle, Nobunaga congratulated Tokichiro for his cleverness and added: "The fact that a bottle-gourd contributed to the victory of the Oda forces is indeed a good omen. I suggest that you use this emblem as a badge for your horses. You might add another small gourd every time you emerge victorious from a battle."

The Story of the Gourds

Tokichiro grinned appreciatively. "I am very much obliged to you, my Lord. I shall endeavor to add a hundred, nay, a thousand gourds to the badge."

This is the story behind Hideyoshi Toyotomi's crest of clustered gourds.

Peace returned to Mino, and Nobunaga transferred his headquarters from Komakiyama to the Castle of Inokuchi and named that region Gifu.

To Kyoto

Tokichiro's thirtieth year found him side by side with other promising young generals.

At this time Kazumasu Takigawa was the lord of Kuwana Castle in Ise now Miye Prefecture) and Kanie Castle in Owari. However, Tomonori Kitabatake ruled in southern Ise and three generals, Kanbe, Kudo and Seki, possessed domains in northern Ise. The rulers of northern and southern Ise were blood relatives, so it is not strange that one day they decided to invade Takigawa's territory.

Takigawa then called upon Nobunaga Oda to lend a hand in the defense of his domain. Nobunaga gladly consented for the relations between him and the four generals had never been friendly.

Nobunaga raised an army of fifteen thousand soldiers in Mino and Owari and dispersed the Ise soldiers that were on the verge of attacking Kuwana and Kanie. He then concentrated on the Castle of Takaoka defended by Danjo Yamaji, a relative of Kanbe.

Danjo Yamaji was an unusually brilliant warrior, and Nobunaga selected the wise Tokichiro Kinoshita to match wits with Yamaji.

Battle of Wits

Tokichiro immediately realized that a mere show of force would not make Yamaji surrender so he decided to reduce the castle by starvation. He burnt down everything in sight around the castle and surrounded it from a distance, careful not to allow reinforcements or supplies to reach the besieged enemy.

The days passed slowly and Yamaji was at his wit's end for the provisions dwindled down, and the soldiers weak from hunger and thirst were no longer in condition to fight.

Tokichiro waited patiently. And when he thought the opportune moment had arrived, took off his armor, donned a hunting outfit and with only two vassals set out for Takaoka Castle on horseback.

He knew he might lose his life but fear was unknown to him. Once the castle gate had been reached he stated his name in a clear voice and asked for an interview with Danjo Yamaji.

Yamaji's men were all for killing him but their leader restrained them and received Tokichiro in audience in his private quarters.

Tokichiro's attitude emanated sincerity and deep compassion as he addressed Yamaji.

"It would be indeed regrettable to cause the death of a general as brave as you. May I suggest that you join Lord Oda's forces? I am sure he would be most pleased to include you among his vassals."

Yamaji Surrenders

Danjo Yamaji listened in silence Tokichiro's courage, who had come to save his life disregarding his own, struck a grateful chord in Yamaji's heart. Finally he broke the silence and without hesitation agreed to surrender the castle to Nobunaga.

Before Lord Oda, Yamaji pledged to faithfully serve his new lord, and Nobunaga expressed his pleasure at the advent of the brave new vassal.

Through the helpful cooperation of Yamaji, Kurando Kanbe also joined Oda's forces. Seki of Kameyama Castle, Kudo of Anotsu Castle followed in quick succession. A lot of unnecessary bloodshed was averted in this manner.

Finding himself with no allies, Kitabatake of southern Ise hastened to make peace with the victorious lord.

Thus, in the space of a few days the whole of Ise was subjugated.

It was a proud day for Tokichiro, for Nobunaga praised him in flattering terms and graciously permitted him to add as many gourds to his badge as he pleased.

Peace having been brought to Mino, then to Ise, Nobunaga Oda's career continued to climb higher. He finally felt that the time had come for him to realize his ambition and proceed to Kyoto. Calling his vassals together he addressed them:

"I have obeyed His Majesty the Emperor's gracious command and brought peace and tranquillity to the country. This is indeed a matter of pride for the House of Oda. However, my desire to proceed to Kyoto has not yet been realized. The time has come. I propose to go to Kyoto in the very near future."

In the eleventh year of Eiroku (1568) he departed from his castle at Gifu for Kyoto.

In Nobunaga's path stood the mighty Rokkaku Nyudo Sasaki, lord of Omi (the present Prefecture of Shiga). To him Nobunaga sent a formal note inquiring whether he would allow the advancing army to travel through Omi without interference.

Sasaki was on very friendly terms with the Three Miyoshi, Yasunaga, Yasumasa and Iwanari, who were then very influential figures in Kyoto. Acting upon their advice he refused Nobunaga unobstructed travel through his province.

Since there was no other alternative, Lord Oda ordered his army to charge upon Sasaki.

Sasaki's headquarters were situated at Kannonjiyama, but to reach this locality it was necessary to overcome the Castles of Wada and Minotsukuri. To Wada, Tokichiro Kinoshita was sent and to Minotsukuri another young general by the name of Mitsuhide Akechi.

Both Kinoshita and Akechi were young samurai full of life and courage and in no time both castles had surrendered. With the fall of Wada and Minotsukuri it was no longer a problem to conquer Kannonjiyama.

Sasaki, the Three Miyoshi, and their followers were put to flight and on September 28th, Nobunaga Oda triumphantly marched into Kyoto. This added success served to heighten his already brilliant prestige.

Nobunaga's first undertaking after his arrival in Kyoto was to have the Imperial Palace repaired. He also made rich presents of gold and silver and grains to the Imperial Government.

He restored the Muromachi Shogunate under Yoshiaki Ashikaga, and helped him in every way possible.

From the Imperial Government then descended the order for Nobunaga to undertake the protection of Kyoto. However, there still remained the work of bringing complete peace to the country and for this reason it was absolutely necessary for Nobunaga to return to Gifu.

The task of looking after the defense of Kyoto had always been known as a most difficult one. So naturally everyone wondered which of Nobunaga's great generals would be chosen for this important duty.

(To Be Continued)

BRITISH TAXATION IS EXTORTIONATE

London Government Forced to Extreme Measures to Meet Huge Budget Deficit

Reflecting the financial difficulty Great Britain is experiencing, in parallel with the unfavorable development of the current world war for it, the British Government is now making up for the huge deficit its revenue by extortionate taxation of its nation. Present conditions in Britain in this respect are briefly described in an article in the International Economic Weekly, a Domei News Agency publication.

The article in brief follows:

"Of the total budget fixed by the British Government for the current year, amounting to £5,200,000,000, half is being met by national revenue and the balance by national bonds. The national revenue may be itemized as follows:

Direct Taxes

"(1) Income Taxes—Income tax was formerly charged at the rate of 5 shillings 6 pence per pound, but was successively raised to 7 shillings six pence, 8 shillings six pence and lastly to 10 shillings per pound. With additional taxes included, it sometimes happens that one earning a pound is now obliged to pay an extortionate tax of 19 shillings 6 pence, leaving a trifling balance of 6 pence for his own use. In these circumstances, the British Government will hardly be able to raise the income taxes any more.

"In pre-war days, the British Government will hardly be able to raise the income taxes any more.

"In pre-war days, the British revenue through income tax was roughly estimated at £500,000,000, while in the current year it is estimated at £980,000,000.

"(2) Excessive Profit Taxes—Industrial and business concerns are now charged excessive profit taxes at the exorbitant rate of 100 per cent, and the revenue from this source is estimated at £400,000,000 a year. It is natural that such concerns should have voiced their complaints by reason of the growing lack of enthusiasm on the part of their capitalists. But the Government is opposed to any reduction of taxes on the plea of a redemption of 20 per cent of these taxes on the termination of the war.

"With property taxes included, the revenue through direct taxes is estimated to total £1,500,000,000.

Indirect Taxes

"(1) Consumption Taxes—Consumption taxes imposed on alcoholic drinks and tobacco are estimated to total £200,000,000 each. It is worthy of notice in this connection that the prices of tobacco are now nearly double those prevailing in pre-war days while alcoholic drinks are as costly as they are scarce.

"(2) Purchasing Taxes—Purchasing taxes are imposed at the rate of from 33 per cent to 66 per cent of the prices of commodities. The revenue realized by the Government from this source is estimated at £84,000,000.

"With some other taxes included, the revenue through indirect taxes is estimated to total approximately £800,000,000.

"On the other hand, Canada is annually shipping to Britain £225,000,000 worth of commodities in the form of a donation to the home country. This forms a separate source of revenue for the British Government.

To Use Capital Abroad

"The annual deficit of £2,600,000,000 is to be met through national savings estimated at £1,900,000,000 and the consumption of £700,000,000 worth of capitals invested abroad. But whether the Government will be able to realize nearly twice as much national savings as last year is quite doubtful. Moreover, the Government will find it pretty hard to consume another £700,000,000 worth of capitals invested abroad from now on, according to a statement made by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood. British capital invested abroad in pre-war days amounted to approximately £4,000,000,000, while the British magazine Economist remarks that Britain has already lost 60 per cent of these investments. It appears that those now retained are mostly in Latin America.

"Thus it is felt that the only means left for the British Government to shift and contrive in connection with its wartime expenditures would be a redoubled effort for the positive curtailment of the consumption of commodities in the country. At the present time, about three-fifths of commodities sold on a retail basis in Britain are rationed, but it is expected that the rationing system will be further strengthened and national savings rigidly enforced from now on."

Bill Clearings

December 10
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	250.099	167.327
Balance	36.845	27.999

Hokkaido-Bred Merino

The Merino is the most widely distributed sheep in the world. The breed is indigenous to Spain but the climate of the Hokkaido here is well adapted to live-stock raising over a wide range of animals. The breed, moreover, suits countries with a relatively small rainfall, although it is adapted to a wide variety of climatic conditions. The outstanding product of the Merino is its very fine close wool, and the Hokkaido breed re ains this quality to the full.

NICHIRO FISHERY CO. TO ANNEX 5 OTHERS

Move Will Enable Concern to Set Up Control Body in Accordance With Ordinance

The establishment of both the North Pacific Fishery Company and the Nisso Fishery Company will be considerably facilitated by the annexation of the Pacific Fishery Company, the North Chishima Aquatic Products Company, the North Japan Fishery Company, the Japan Crab Canning Company, and the Northern-Seas Fishery Company by the Nichiro Fishery Company, subject to the approval of the shareholders of the last named company, at its forthcoming general meeting, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The annexation of the several fishery companies by Nichiro Fishery will be carried out in the following manner:

1. The annexation will be carried out by March 31, 1943.

2. The capital of the Nichiro Fishery Company, as a result of the annexation of the five fishery companies, will be increased by ¥30,993,000 and shares to this amount will be distributed to the five fishery companies at various rates as stated below:

For each share of ¥50 fully paid up of:

	Shares
The Pacific Fishery Company	1.5
The North Chishima Aquatic Product Company	1.026846
Japan Crab Canning Company	0.8
North Japan Fishery Company	0.5
Northern-Seas Crab Canning Company	0.8

At the same time, the Nichiro Fishery Company will deliver amounts in cash to the shareholders of the following companies at rates stated against each company.

For one old share of the Nichiro Fishery Company	¥19.419
Do. new	9.7095
For one old share of the Pacific Fishery Company	10.395
For one old share of the North Chishima Aquatic Products Company	8.5596856

(The amount to be delivered to shareholders of the Nichiro Fishery Company is inclusive of the dividend up to April next.)

The five fishery companies to be annexed shall hold general meetings of their shareholders by October 24 for their approval of the annexation. The annexation of these companies to the Nichiro Fishery Company will take effect when the approval is obtained of all the companies.

As a result of the annexation of these fishery companies, the capital of the Nichiro Fishery Company will be increased to ¥86,500,000 (including the paid-up capital of ¥75,000,000). This reaches the amount expected of the fishery control company to be established by Nichiro Fishery in accordance with the Fishery Control Ordinance.

The Nichiro Fishery Company will hold a general meeting of its shareholders at the end of April next in order to report to them the annexation of the five fishery companies.

SENTIMENT CHEERY AS PRICES ADVANCE

Tokyo Exchange, New, Continues to Rise, Pulling Up Key Industrials

Stimulated by the continued rise of the bourse issue in the short-term section, the Tokyo Stock Exchange maintained a bright atmosphere yesterday, and it was natural that marked gains should have been seen along a broad front of leading industrials in the long-term section.

In the long-term section, for example, N. Y. K. jumped ¥2.20, its new ¥1.90, O.S.K. ¥1.70, Kanebo Spinning, new ¥1.90, Tokyo Exchange ¥1.60, its new ¥1.60, Japan Sand Iron ¥1.50, Tokyo Wire Rope, Tokyo Rayon, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery and Tokyo Hemp Yarn ¥1.40 each.

In the short-term section, Tokyo Exchange, new, and other prime issues went briskly forward, for Tokyo Exchange, new bounced up ¥3.00 N.Y.K., new ¥2.10, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥1.30, Kanebo Spinning, new ¥2.10, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥1.40, Osaka Exchange, new ¥3.20, Kanebo Spinning, old ¥2.20, and N.Y.K., old ¥1.50.

The spot market was comparatively quiet and featureless.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	128.0	130.8	130.4
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	79.0	79.7	79.5
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	76.1	77.5
Kurashiyi Rayon (50)	71.5	....	71.7
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	73.6	....	75.2
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	75.2	76.6	75.3
Showa Elec Ind (50)	76.9	78.1	78.1
Japan Nitrogen (50)	73.8	74.8	74.8
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	92.5	93.6	92.8
O. S. K. (50)	86.5	86.5	86.5
Toyo Steamship (50)	....	....	71.0
Nissan Steamship (50)	62.8	62.9	63.5
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	90.3	91.7	92.0
Ishihara Ind (50)	67.0	68.1	68.8
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	101.1	101.9	102.9
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	127.9	127.8	127.4
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.8	67.3	67.1
Japan Beer (50)	99.1	96.2	97.3
Tropical Ind (421)	....	43.5	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	....	44.5	....
Asahi Glass (50)	101.0	100.8	100.4
Toa Tobacco (50)	102.0	103.3	102.5
Manchou Tibacco (50)	93.2	92.9	92.0

Short-Term Section

Tokyo Exch. new	101.1	5.3	1.1	104.9
N. Y. K.. new	75.9	8.0	5.8	77.9
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	88.7	90.5	87.8	90.4
Kanebo Spin. new	75.5	5.5	8.0	77.9
Teikoku Rayon. new	66.7	6.7	8.6	68.5
Hitachi Iron Works.	85.5	5.0	6.8	86.8
Osaka Exch. new	52.8	6.4	2.8	56.4
Japan Steel Tube	67.9	7.4	8.4	68.4
Japan Oil	74.9	5.8	4.4	75.2
S. M. R.	72.5	2.5	2.4	72.5
N. Y. K., old	91.5	0.8	3.0	93.0
Hokkaido Coal	73.5	4.1	3.5	74.1
Kanebo Spin. old	128.4	9.9	8.0	129.9
Toyo Rayin. new	55.1	6.0	5.0	56.0
Kokura Iron Works.	53.8	4.4	3.5	54.0
Japan Beer. new	46.4	6.7	5.7	46.7
Japan Sugar, new	67.0	7.8	7.0	....
Ensuiko Sugar	61.5	2.2	1.5	62.2
Japan Mining	61.9	2.4	1.9	62.4
Manchou Ind	58.7	8.9	8.6	58.9

ECONOMIC CONDITION SURVEYED IN FIGURES

Existing Situation Shown by Statements of Bank of Japan And Other Institutions

Conditions existing at present in Japan's economic circles are shown by the following figures released by the Bank of Japan and other banks and financing organizations in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and the Finance Ministry, says the Nippon Sangyo in its issue of Wednesday:

Weekly Report of the Bank of Japan

Item	Nov. 29 to Dec. 5, '42 (Unit in ¥1,000)	Comparison with the Prev. week
Note issues	5.816.636	217.873

Weekly Business Report

Liabilities

Item	For the week ending Dec. 5	Comparison with the prev. week
Note issues	5,736,252	—122,936
Deposits by the Government	2.076.542	142.640
General deposits	496.242	—26.742
Oversea accounts	61.866	— 488
Capital and reserve fund	173.680	...
Others	311.291	41.609
Total	8.855.877	34.086

Assets

Item	For the week ending Dec. 5	Comparison with the prev. week
Loans to the Government	1.075	..
Loans in general	593.385	—99.036
Oversea account and others	684.079	123
National and public bonds	5.902.921	119.712
Agents' accounts	833.897	—20.606
Capital unpaid	55.000	...
Others	785.517	33.892
Total	8.855.877	34.086

Note: The amount of general deposits given above is inclusive of the ¥270.400.000 (which shows an increase of ¥18.100.000 as compared with the previous week) of the Bank of Chosen and the Bank of Taiwan to cover their note issues.

Tokyo Banks' Weekly Report

Item	For the week ending Dec. 5	Comp. with the prev. week
Current deposits	1.588.106	46.715
Special current deposits	1.969.360	— 5.246
Deposits at call	1.755.851	—25.355
Fixed deposits	5.433.529	43.403
Others	993.790	—58.309
Ordinary deposits and special fixed deposits	1,400.217	7.645
Fixed reserve	490.768	794
Total	13.631.620	9.647
Discounted bills	3.121.151	20.963
Loans against bills.	5.597.966	64.898
Loans against documents	997.176	16.435
Temporary overdrawing	620.959	— 9.446
Total	10.337.252	92.850
Negotiable papers	11.773.926	87.321
Call loan	440.280	100.800
Cash deposits	425.663	—24.728

Osaka Banks' Weekly Report

Item	For the week ending Dec. 5	Comparison week prev. week
Current deposits	654.554	— 3.017
Spec. current deposits	878.460	4.027
Deposits at call	578.839	11.169
Fixed deposits	3.967.449	14.003
Others	97.358	6.494
Ordinary deposits and spec. fixed deposits	1.064.669	6.654
Fixed reserve	377.559	3.934
Total	7.618.838	43.264
Discounted bills	601.984	—13.175
Loans against bills.	3.238.484	82.860
Loans agains documents	360.895	143
Temporary overdrawing	655.808	11.701
Total	4.857.535	81.529
Negotiable papers	4.549.414	19.050
Call loans	137.320	34.920
Deposits in cash	176.460	—40.029

Nagoya Banks' Weekly Report

(Unit in ¥1,000)

Item	For the week ending Dec. 5	Comparison week prev. week
Deposits	1.623.829	33.389
Loans	783.902	5.775
Deposits in cash	60.285	2.421

Credit Unions Throughout Japan at the End of October

(Based on the figures prepared by the Finance Ministry)

Credit Unions in Urban Districts

(Unit in ¥1.000)

Item	At the end of October	Comparison with Sept. 30	Comp'd with Oct. 31, 1941
Capital paid up.	72.782	832	7.270
Deposits	1.132.457	38.755	330.579
Debts	26.114	2.105	4.127
Loans	349.690	10.609	45.494
Money entrusted to banks	260.861	14.195	61.341
Cash	8.775	664	1.854
Negotiable papers	639.497	16.993	239.887
National bonds	147.423	9.594	74.498
No. of Unions	288	1	8
No. of members	509.503	—5.321	33.584

Federation of Credit Unions

Item	At the end of October	Comparison with the end of Sept. 30	Comparison with the Oct. 31, 1941
Capital paid up	46.257	3.073	12.759
Deposits	2.928.363	82.964	962.004
Debts	48.288	2.795	—9.819
Loans	108.674	—2.096	—31.197
Money entrusted to banks	1.638.052	53.310	791.325
Cash	3.818	104	560
Negotiable papers	1.163.927	9.512	205.241
National bonds	489.177	2.549	152.580
No. of federations	47	...	...
No. of members	14.133	— 38	— 245

ECONOMIC ADVANCE OF CENTRAL CHINA

Changes in Character of Shanghai Since War Outbreak Include Barter Arrangements With North China and Mengchiang Region

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia brought about a fundamental change in the character of Shanghai as a trading port, says a dispatch from a Domei correspondent at Shanghai reviewing the economic development in Central China during the first year of the War of Greater East Asia.

In pre-war days, the survey continues, Shanghai had a fair quantity of goods in stock. Japanese military authorities, on the advance of the Imperial Forces into the settlement, sealed all warehouses there in order to prevent the scattering and loss of goods and prohibited the movement of essential commodities which they designated as such. From the middle of January, the fighting services commenced to requisition such commodities as they needed, but when their disposal had been completed the control over their movement was transferred to the Central Liaison Department of the China Affairs Board as from April 1.

Barter Arranged

As regards barter with North China and the Mengchiang region, at the end of March, plans were decided on for exchange of goods during the current year, while concerning barter arrangements between North and Central China, preference was given to the exchange of specific commodities with a view to smoothness in transactions. From French Indo-China rice is imported, in return for which Central China sends out its cotton goods. Among the southern countries, the interchange of commodities with the Philippines has at present offers the brightest promise.

The fine success in the consolidation of currencies by means of the Reserve Bank note may be regarded as the crystallization of unity and cooperation between the Japanese and the Chinese, both Government and people as well as the fighting services. The old fapi which was deprived of its Anglo-American support due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia suffered incessant sharp falls. It will be recalled that up until the summer of 1939 it was on a par with the Japanese Army scrip, but in less than three years since that time, its value has depreciated to below one-tenth of the military note. This eloquently bespeaks the sinking of the politico-economic power of the Chungking regime which, in order to carry on its desperate resistance, is resorting to over-issues of the old fapi.

Exchange Rate Fixed

With a view to stabilization of the value and increase of credit of the Reserve Bank note, the Japanese authorities on May 22 fixed the exchange rate between the army scrip and the Reserve Bank note at ¥18.00 per 100 yuan. From this date on, the Reserve Bank note was linked with the army scrip and thus the operation for consolidation of currencies by means of the Reserve Bank note was launched with the full cooperation and support of Japan.

With enemy financial influence completely driven out, the Central Reserve Bank became the only bank of circulation in Central and South China and its command over the monetary world there began to expand rapidly. The subsequent exchange between the new legal tender and the old and the ban on the circulation of the latter further strengthened the control power of the Reserve Bank. Prior to this prohibition, the Chinese banks at Shanghai had naturally been in close contact with Chungking in a financial way through the medium of the old fapi, but when Shanghai adopted the Reserve Bank note as the only currency in circulation, their connections with Chungking were cut off once and for all.

Chinese Banks Restored

In September the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, after liquidating their relations with Chungking, were reinstated as the wings of the Central Reserve Bank, whose position has been all the more strengthened on that account.

With the progress of the work economic reorganization in Shanghai, the National Government decided to understake financial control in real earnest, and on August 21 it promulgated and enforced a Law for the control of Financial Institutions. By virtue of this law, the Central Reserve Bank was empowered to order the Chinese banks in general to submit their business reports and to conduct actual inspection of their business conditions. It was also authorized to order the Chinese banks to deposit with it their reserves for payment, and thus its command of the Chinese banks was established on a legal basis.

On the other hand, the liquidation of the banks of an enemy character made it imperative for a thorough reorganization to be effected of the Association of Foreign Banks composed of foreign banks in Shanghai. Accordingly, at the beginning of August, it was reorganized with six Japanese Banks, two French banks, one German bank and one Italian bank as members and the manager of the Shanghai branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank was appointed chairman, thus Japan assuming the leadership over the foreign banking world of Shanghai.

The Mirrors of the Heroic Age

(Continued from Page 6)

governable Kanto, would have been able to call a showdown with the Toyotomis on the western theater as he did.

It has been almost unanimously admitted that Hideyoshi's apparently magnanimous gesture in bestowing the whole of Kanto on Iyeyasu in 1590 was actuated by a secret hope that his potential rival might have both hands full in trying to maintain peace and order in the difficult Kanto; and that Iyeyasu, fully aware of the difficulty of the task, had taken particular care in "respectfully" following the political principles and administrative policy of the Hojos so as to cause the least possible friction among the Kanto people. So it may be said that Iyeyasu's great success in securing the order and peace, the civilization and prosperity of Japan for the two centuries following was in no small measure due to the ground work of pacification and wise administration laid by the Hojos. Therefore, if Hojo Ujiyasu was defeated in this decisive battle of Kawagoe, and Kanto reverted to a pre-Hojo chaos one might be justified in making the gloomy reflection that the latter Ashikaga political chaos might have prevailed longer, and Japan consequently would have been less strongly fortified in meeting the impact of European culture which was already filtering into this country at the time.

(To Be Continued)

To Open More Branches

With its branch office re-opened in Shonan City on March 20 this year, the Yokohama Specie Bank is going ahead with its program to operate one minor branch in each state of Malaya and Sumatra, reports a Domei dispatch from Shonan City.

In addition to the minor branch newly opened at Bangka Penang, Benga Billiton State, Sumatra on December 5, the Bank will shortly open similar branches at Siborka, Tabanri State, and at Bencoolen, Bencoolen State.

New Order in E. Asia To Remedy Past Evils

(Continued From Page 6)

monument of the new order will be erected. The various groups thus established will be linked by an unbreakable chain of unity that will guarantee its undestructible and inassailable solidity, namely, unity of languages, unity of races, commercial unity and a common spirit of profound respect and fidelity towards their respective religious principles and creeds.

Japan upon the initiation of her campaign on December 8, 1941, started this great renovating process. By combining her efforts with Germany, Japan is waging the most formidable battle for the advent of the new historical era. The Japanese soldiers dying on the fronts and those risking their lives in the most audacious enterprises are well aware of what they are achieving with their sacrifice.

This sacrifice and the stream of spilt blood will cause the civilization of Asia and Europe to be transformed and penetrated by new life—giving energies.

Aikawa Resigns

Yoshisuke Aikawa, president of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, Hsinking, has resigned from his post on the expiry of the term of his office for five years. His resignation will be decided at the general meeting of its shareholders on December 27, according to the Nippon Sangyo. Tatsunosuke Takasaki, Vice-President, will be promoted to presidency. Mr. Aikawa hereafter will remain as adviser to the Corporation and economic adviser to the Manchoukuo Government. He has decided to establish the Giseikai, an organization for carrying on research on finance and economy necessary for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Mr. Aikawa has contributed ¥13,500,000 to the foundation.

TO GIVE PROTECTION TO JAVANESE SUGAR

Arrangements Being Made to Stabilize Industry on Island And Prices in Sphere

With the object of protecting Javanese farmers engaged in the sugar industry on the Island, and of stabilizing the market prices of sugar for the sake of its consumers all over the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Japanese Military Administration is now in touch with Japanese sugar interests that are now extending their activities to the southern regions, in accordance with a schedule to resume operation of the existing sugar mills in Java about next May, states the Nippon Sangyo.

The Nippon Sangyo continues to say:

"The majority of the numerous sugar interests in Java were controlled by capitalists in Holland, although the former were practically independent of the latter in the matter of disposing their produce. Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, these sugar interests were marketing their output not only in East Asia, Australia and New Zealand but in other areas of the world as well.

60 Per cent Exported

"Reviewing the total figures of sugar shipped from Java during the past few years, it is understood that the export figures, excluding those shipped to Asiatic markets, annually amounted to 40 to 60 per cent of the total production in Java, as shown below:

Annual Exports of Sugar from Java
(Shown in metric tons)

Destination	1938-9	1939-40	1940-1
Co-Prosperity Sphere	259,176	252,026	366,211
India & other parts of Asia.	218,166	495,929	158,339
Other than Asia	723,712	474,552	297,115
Total	1,201,004	1,222,507	821,665

"The most salient features of the Java Sugar industry were that it was carried on according to the land lease laws functioning between landowners and native farmers and that the cultivation of sugar cane and sweet potato was conducted on a collective basis. It is for these reasons that Java, as well as Hawaii, are world famous for the high level of sweet potato production.

"As for purified sugar, it is to be recalled that Java annually produced 1,404,500 metric tons. Between 1936 and 1937, the island shipped abroad 72 per cent of its output, while it produced 1,705,493 metric tons and shipped approximately 50 per cent of this between 1940 and 1941.

"It is worthy of notice, however, that the sugar industry in the southern regions is subjected to the world-wide fluctuations of sugar prices. In 1928 the sugar plantations in Java covered an aggregate area of 194,937 hectares, while the sugar output by 178 mills totalled 2,986,000 metric tons. The world panic that occurred following the termination of the last war resulted in the reduction of the area under sugar in Java to 37,900 hectares, the number of sugar mills to 47 and their output to 646,000 metric tons.

"In view, however, of the sensible arrangements being made between the Japanese Military Administration and the Japanese sugar interests for the stabilization of the sugar industry on the island and of the marked prices of sugar in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is expected that more than 60 sugar mills will be urged to resume operation in May next year in anticipation of their renewed prosperity."

Taiwan to Have Fuel Firm

In order to manufacture high-grade fuel as well as industrial chemicals, the Taiwan Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha or Taiwan Industrial Chemical Company will be established jointly by the Taiwan Development Company and the Japan Beer Brewery Company, it was disclosed Friday, reports Domei.

The proposed concern, which will be capitalized at ¥20,000,000, will start production at the existing industrial plants of the two firms in Taiwan immediately upon the establishment of the new company which is scheduled to materialize early in January.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	104.90	+ 2.00
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	77.80	+ 2.10
Kanebo Spin., new (short-term)	77.90	+ 2.60
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	100.15	— 0.05

PROCESS FOUND TO MAKE STAPLE FIBER DURABLE

The Teikoku Fiber Company is now credited with the introduction of record-breaking processes for the production of durable staple fiber, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

Entrusted by the authorities last year with a mission of turning out really durable staple fiber for mixed weaving with hemp, experts at the Tamashima factory of the Teikoku Fiber Company pursued the study of chemical processes till they emerged successful in discovering efficient processes for production of a fiber which is reported to have a strength of 2.79 grams per denier when moist and of 4 grams per denier when dry, according to tests conducted by the Fiber Industry Laboratory. Thus it is felt certain that this staple fiber is quite suitable for mixed weaving with cotton, wool and hemp.

The paper adds that the machinery of the Tamashima factory has been so remodelled as to suit the production of this durable staple fiber on a large scale.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1942

The 1st Anniversary of Italo-German Participation in War

Following on the heels of Japan's declaration of war upon America and Britain on December 8, 1941, Germany and Italy, our allies, declared war upon America on December 11 under the Agreement then concluded with this country with regard to the successful execution of the war and regarding cooperation for the establishment of a new world order. One year has passed since then and we today celebrate the first anniversary of that memorable event.

It will be remembered that, athirst for domination over the world, America and Britain stoutly upheld the Versailles structure in Europe and left nothing undone in order to balk Germany and Italy in their plan to create a new order. Their attempts to oppress and restrain Germany and Italy by forming a camp of encirclement against the Axis Powers by mobilizing democratic countries led finally to the outbreak of the European war. In East Asia also, America and Britain, similarly impelled by their ambitious designs, opposed Japan's work of creating a new order, and by extending every aid to the Chungking regime to enable it to continue its useless resistance against this country, they disturbed the peace of East Asia. Furthermore, with a view to holding Japan's peaceful southward advance in check, they dared to bring hard economic pressure to bear upon this country by organizing what was called the ABCD encirclement front. Their outrageous attempts to compel Japan's submission through intimidation left Japan no choice but to take up arms in self-defense.

It was in the natural order of things that Japan, Germany and Italy, who had already been pledged under the Tripartite Pact to cooperate closely for the establishment of a new order both in East Asia and in Europe, should have agreed, under the new Agreement of December 11, 1941, not to conclude a separate armistice or peace in the war against America and Britain who are bent on obstructing the establishment of a new world order. Through the mutual reaffirmation by the three signatory Powers of their strong resolve to cooperate for the establishment of a new world order after the war, the War of Greater East Asia and the European war became inseparably bound up with each other and the hostilities assumed worldwide dimensions.

When we recall what occurred during the first year of the War of Greater East Asia, we cannot but be profoundly struck by the unprecedented achievements scored by our Army and Navy. They have undermined and swept out of East Asia all Anglo-American influences, military, political and economic, and have secured the command both of the seas and air over the very extensive areas from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean. In this way, Japan's strategic position has become so strengthened that we can now face with absolute confidence all that prolonged warfare may entail.

Turning to the situation in Europe, we are glad to note that here also the Axis star is decidedly in the ascendant. On the Eastern front, the Ukraine, the granary of Europe, has fallen into the hands of the Axis forces which have also brought Caucasian oilfields under their sway. Thus, it is generally believed that Germany's strategic objectives in the war with the Soviet Union have already been attained for all practical purposes. On the North African front also, the Axis forces are reaping very good war results. So far as the campaign for the destruction of enemy commerce is concerned, it may be noted that a simply astounding new record is being set up of the heavy sinkings of enemy ships. In short, the positions held by the Axis forces on all fronts, in the West as well as in the East, are absolutely superior to those of America and Britain, and we can confidently declare that no room is now left for doubt as to which side will win the war.

As for our enemy, he is making desperate efforts to recover the ground which he has lost in the succession of disastrous defeats. As notable examples of his exertions in this direction may be mentioned the recent activities of enemy forces in the Pacific and in North Africa. It is fully to be expected that counter-offensives of this kind will often be launched by the enemy in future, but the Axis forces will, needless to say, prove strong enough to meet and crush these counter-offensives effectually wherever they may be launched. Be the matter what it may, it is very important that even closer ties of collaboration should be forged among the Axis Powers so that their combined energies may be concentrated on the successful prosecution of the war against America and Britain.

Acting in concert with Germany and Italy and with her destiny at stake on the issue of the war, Japan is fighting America and Britain with set teeth for the purpose of overthrowing Anglo-American domination and re-establishing world peace so as to enable all nations to have their proper places in the world.

In greeting the advent of the second year of the war against America and Britain, we put on record our renewed determination to carry out the war successfully in closer collaboration with the other partners of the Axis camp.

A New German Record

The recent excitement over the anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia should not be allowed to obscure the importance of certain events in other parts of the world. Of these, one of the most significant is the recent announcement by the German High Command concerning the toll of enemy merchant ships sunk and damaged by the Reich forces during the past month of November. Particularly on this auspicious occasion of the declaration of war by Germany and Italy on the United States, the notable achievement of the German forces should be given all possible recognition.

According to the announcement, the German forces, including both the sea and air arms, sank between November 1 and 30 a total of 166 enemy merchantmen aggregating 1,035,200 tons. During the same period the German forces severely damaged 102 enemy merchant ships, putting them effectively out of operation. In addition to these losses inflicted upon enemy shipping, the German forces inflicted comparable damage upon enemy naval strength. German submarines sank three cruisers, six destroyers, two corvettes, and one submarine, and damaged one aircraft carrier, two cruisers, three destroyers, and some miscellaneous craft. The German air force accounted for the sinking o one submarine and one small surface warship and the damaging of one battleship or large cruiser, four aircraft carriers, and 28 other ships of various categories. These figures include only the losses inflicted on the naval and merchant marine strength of the Anglo-American forces and their satellites, and do not include the losses inflicted upon the shipping of the Soviet Union.

These bald figures may not mean very much to the layman at first glance, but an analysis will show that they tell a story of an astonishing success. The sinking of 1,035,200 tons of enemy shipping in one month constitutes the best record achieved in any month this year, exceeding by 23,500 tons the record for September which marked the high water mark so far for this year. In fact, ever since the beginning of the war in Europe in 1939, there have previously been only two occasions when the monthly total surpassed the one million ton mark. The first occasion was in April of 1941 when the German forces sank a total of 1,211,000 tons of enemy shipping, but this high score was accounted for by the fact that there was an unusual concentration of enemy shipping in the Battle of Crete. The record for last September was more remarkable, because by that time all the ships sunk were traveling in heavily protected convoys scattered all over the Atlantic and its approaches. But now, in November, the Germans have surpassed even the remarkable record for September.

It is true that a considerable portion of this toll was accounted for by the transports engaged in the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa. But unlike the situation at the time of the Battle of Crete, these transports were even more heavily protected than the usual trans-Atlantic convoys. Hence the German achievement is all the more remarkable.

Despite all the Anglo-American attempts to draw popular attention to other more convenient events, the fact still remains that the Battle of Tons in the key area of the Atlantic constitutes the most vital point in the European War. Without winning the Battle of the Atlantic, the Anglo-Americans cannot hope to continue their operations elsewhere. And in this critical area, it is of utmost significance that the German forces, far from showing any signs of slackening their efforts, have in the last month actually rung up their greatest record since the beginning of the war.

LARGE POPULATION OF NIPPON INSURES VICTORY IN THIS WAR

Government Examining Measures to Increase People Of Japan Proper to 100,000,000 by 1960

By KEINOSHIN NAKAMURA
(From the Koa)

Due to the unprecedented military successes achieved by our Imperial Forces with the whole-hearted cooperation of the people behind the guns, the execution of the War of Greater East Asia is progressing rapidly and the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is now showing a definite sign of realization. This is truly a matter for congratulation. Moreover, the areas coming under the direct Japanese military influence in East Asia are expanding. But it must be remembered that in order to construct a true Co-Prosperity Sphere which will function smoothly, a sound basic policy must be established. The Greater East Asia policy must embrace politics, economic, culture and other social problems.

In this connection, one of the basic principles which must also be seriously considered in the construction program is to increase our population. Since our country is to act as the guiding nation in this stupendous undertaking, our responsibility to peoples of Greater East Asia is very heavy. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that we enhance the state of eternity of our racial development. This very factor must be given deep consideration in the formulation of the long term Greater East Asia policy.

Government's Policy

With keen foresight our Government realized this point for on January 22 last year, the Cabinet unanimously agreed on its population policy. It encouraged birth and formulated various measures and facilities, for the protection of prospective mothers and the health of children. The aim of the Government's program is to boost the population of Japan Proper to 100,000,000 by 1960.

The unbelievable feats accomplished by our soldiers during the China Affair and in the present War of Greater East Asia, have demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt to the entire world the superb quality of the Japanese race. We not only possess a high racial quality but also the ability to surpass all Western countries in the race for the natural increase of population. This fact was verified in a recent survey when it was learned that in our country the natural rate of population increase for every 1,000 persons in one year was 13.8 persons. Among the Western countries Italy followed with 9.7 persons, the United States 7.3, British Isles 6.1, and Germany 5.0 persons while France's rate was minus 0.5 person.

When compared with the Western countries our population problem looks rather encouraging.

Death Rate Drops

It is gratifying that as the birth rate began to decline the death rate also dropped sharply. The death rate for every 1,000 persons in 1920 was 25.4 persons while in 1938 it had dropped as low as 17.4 persons. As the result, our country's population has been maintained at a relative equilibrium.

However, the decline in the birth rate of any race should be viewed with concern since the future of that particular race is at stake. Once the decline gets under way unheeded, it gathers momentum so rapidly that it would be almost impossible to check the descent. Many clear instances of this fact can be found in past history.

With regard to the death rate, on the other hand, means can be found to check the rise to a certain extent. But since life is not eternal, there is always some variations in the number of deaths from year to year. Even New Zealand, the country which had the lowest death rate of 8.2 persons per 1,000 persons in 1935, was not able to maintain or lower this percentage in the 3 immediate years which followed. During these 3 years her death rate took a gradual upward course from the above average to 8.7 to 9.1 and 9.7 respectively.

Although both the birth and the death rates affect the nation's population, it is generally accepted that in order to solve either the small or excess population problem the question of birth is given the limelight. It is interesting to note that about 75 years ago the birth rate in the British Isles steadily rose for several years and when it began to decline, it descended so rapidly that, before long, the death rate exceeded the birth rate. From about 1838, her birth rate rose from 30.3 persons per 1,000 persons to reach a new high of 35.8 persons in 1868. Today, the rate is far below this figure. France is another country where the birth rate has been hopelessly outdistanced by the death rate.

Examples of Danger

These two countries stand as good examples for us to realize the danger to our national existence if our country's population is not increased. Especially in this present war, the country which harnesses its abundant manpower most effectively, militarily, politically and economicaly, will have a decided advantage over his opponent. It is a layman's knowledge that the fall in population will invite grave danger to the very national existence of a state. Our Government's population program of 100,000,000 citizens in Japan Proper by 1960 is a minimum figure. This figure must be absolutely attained not only for the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia.

When considering the future population of our country we must strive for a population increase which may be comparable to that of our Co-Prosperity Sphere partners. As shown in the following table, our country is rather far behind other countries in East Asia in birth rate. (Unit per 1,000 persons.)

Country	Birth rate	Year of investigation
Japan Proper	26.7	1938
Manchoukuo	16.0	1938
China	44.2	1932-34
Thailand	36.1	1926-30
Malaya	43.7	1938
Burma	32.0	1937
India	25.4	1937
Philippines	38.0	1937
Dutch East Indies	28.3	1937
Australia	17.5	1933
U.S.S.R. (Europe)	37.5	1929

Among the countries in East Asia, we occupy the lowest position, next to Manchoukuo. An exception must be made for Manchoukuo because when the above investigation was conducted, the entire country was not included. Actually, Manchoukuo's birth rate is much higher. Birth rates for Australia and the European portion of the Soviet Union were included in the table to bring out the striking contrast. For years, Australia has pursued a policy of "white man's land" to exclude all alien migrations into their country which accounts for her low birth rate.

Despite the high birth rates in the countries of East Asia, the populations have not risen proportionately because it was counteracted by the exceedingly high death rates. A wholesale toll of lives are annually claimed by either fire, hunger or epidemic.

Must Be Accelerated

However, just as the phrase, "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," implies, when that aim is materialized the death rates in those countries will naturally decline; and the rate of population increase would be accelerated. Anyone can now easily imagine why the population of our country must also be increased considerably if we are to cope effectively with the situation in the future. It is absolutely necessary to boost our population in Japan Proper to 100,000,000 or more by 1960.

As a step toward the attainment of this goal, we must also consider to what extent birth rate must be increased and the death rate, decreased. It is the earnest desire of the Government to reduce the present average marriageable age by 3 years for both sexes and that each married couple should bear an average of 5 children by 1950. According to the 1935 statistics, the average age at which a man married was 27.76 years and a woman, 23.81 years. These averages should be reduced to 25 and 21 respectively. In 1935 the average number of women between the ages of 15 and 44 who married numbered 655.3 persons out of 1,000. This figure should be raised to at least to 666.8, the maximum figure which was reached in 1925. Besides, births must be encouraged to better the 1925 mark of 34.9 babies per 1,000 persons.

Protective Measures Needed

Great strides have been made in our country in the field of medicine but we must redouble our efforts to reduce the present death rates. The general death rate must be reduced by 35 per cent before 1960. The Government is doing everything in its power to promote the health of its nationals.

We have before us two great tasks: first, the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia and second, the construction of a New Order in Greater East Asia. With firm resolution, we must cooperate in our Government's program of population increase. This is imperative as the future population of Japan must be prepared and numerically strengthened to meet any exigency.

In the Periodicals

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 42, No. 24 dated December 13, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles, Upon Hearing Ambassador Kurusu's Statement, To Crush Enemies' Propaganda of Thought, the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, and Fighting Chief Engineer Officer of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

MUCH FRICTION EXISTS IN WEST HEMISPHERE

Real Cooperation Between U.S., South America Impossible

By KAZUE KUWASHIMA
(From the Umi-no-Sekai)

Although Central America and South America are often considered as homogeneous in every respect, they are basically different. Geographically they are separated and diplomatically, they share different views regarding their relationship with the United States. Countries like Mexico and Panama must depend a great deal on the U.S. while nations like Chile and Argentina prefer to maintain a position of neutrality.

Generally speaking, the countries of Central America are politically, economically and financially dependent on the United States. On the other hand, their neighbors further south are much freer to mold their own policies to their own liking while the policies of Chile and Argentina reflect a closer relationship of these countries with Europe than with the United States.

Much Friction Exists

That there has been no united west hemispheric cooperation vis-a-vis the war in Europe substantially proves the degree of friction existing between North and South America. Expecially is this true in the agricultural policies of Argentina and the United States.

The United States is, of course, fully conscious of the skeptical attitude of the South Americans. Realizing that the advocacy of economic collaboration is bound to end in failure, the United States, since the outbreak of the European War, has been putting greater emphasis on political cooperation, namely common defense. However, the South American countries, excluding those which from the nature of their position and past policies are dependent on the United States, have looked askance at the American political overtures, mainly because they cannot forget their profitable and harmonious relationships with Europe and because they saw an early end to the war after witnessing Britain's pathetic defeat at Dunkirk.

The reason the South American countries, particularly Argentina and Chile, cannot let bygones be bygones and become a bosom friend of the United States is that since the proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823, the United States has unscrupulously interfered in the internal affairs of the South American countries.

The South American nations which foresaw an early termination of the war in Europe have been taken aback by subsequent incidents. The European War has gradually taken on the aspects of a protracted warfare, bringing in its wake the difficulty of transportation. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has brought a near cessation of communication between South America and the countries of East Asia.

Refuse to Play Ball

Economically therefore these countries which depended on their surplus exports of raw materials for the maintenance of a stable economy, were faced with a serious problem. The United States, keenly alive to the advantages to be derived from the trouble of her neighbors, immediately offered to take over all the products of the South American countries in return for American manufactures.

It will be recalled that in January of this year, at the third Pan-American Conference, the United States tried to have the South American states come out strongly against the Axis Powers, even to the point of severing their diplomatic and economic relations with the latter. Before the conference was called, the United States had provided for the extension of credit to these countries under the Lease-Lend law. In other words, the United States was conniving to place these countries firmly within her economic control. However, Argentina and Chile refused to play ball with the United States.

Historical and economic reasons are at the basis of the stand taken by these countries. The greater part of the commodities produced by Argentina is of course in competition with American goods. Furthermore, there are a number of Axis nationals in Argentina who occupy important key positions. The same conditions practically prevail in Chile. Although this country is not particularly rich, she has nitrate and copper which she expects in large quantities.

The policy taken by the other South American countries was not a wise move. Numerous reasons will be advanced to prove that the attitude taken will be disadvantageous to them. In the first place, their past economic relations have revealed a greater dependence on Europe than on the United States. Secondly, the United States had military interfered in the affairs of the South American countries while Europe, with the exception of the escapade of Napoleon, has refrained from taking any aggressive action in the western hemisphere. Culturally the people of South America have a rich Latin heritage.

Though the United States has agreed to supply the South American countries with all the goods that they need, it is doubtful if this situation will be continued for a long period satisfactorily. As the war becames protracted, the situation may arise in which the United States cannot afford to be generous with her stock of materials.

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

The Night Battle of Kawagoe

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part II

For those impatient spirits who care for the gist of a story rather than the story I shall begin with a synopsis of the events making up the substance of the Kawagoe battle.

Over six months had passed since the Castle of Kawagoe was besieged by the 80,000 troops of the two Uyesugis and their Allies, and each passing day seemed to swell the forces of the besiegers and to tighten the silken cords around the necks of Hojo Tsunashige and his three thousand doughty soldiers trapped within. The lines of communication between Kawagoe and Odawara were cut, and therewith the paths of food and ammunitions blocked. Famine stared them grimly in the face. Hojo Ujiyasu at Odawara knew how badly Tsunashige stood in need of relief and reinforcements from him. But as ill luck would have it, he was down with a fit of chronic illness—rheumatism perhaps—and could not stir at least during the cold winter. Till the warm spring returned he could not get up a relief expedition.

Dramatic Scene

Meanwhile there was a danger more dreadful than the Uyesugis' hordes, namely, the fearless valor of Tsunashige himself. Before this he had often been making a daring sortie to harrass the besiegers, and he must be prevented from making it once too often. There was a possibility, however, that the Yellow Hachiman might give up everything for lost—for want of good news or relief from Odawara so long—and launch what might prove the last heroic dash into the enemy camp and thereby achieve a "glorious" death for himself. If such a thing happened all would have been lost. With the fall of Kawagoe the enemy would have made a tremendous gain in morale and in the enhanced allegiance of his Allies, many of whom were sitting on the fence to see which side was going to win, and in that event all other lesser strongholds in Musashi would have bowed to them. Hence the urgent need to get into touch with Tsunashige and tell him how matters stood at Odawara and to restrain him from any rash act, but urge him to sustain himself under every strain till he (Ujiyasu) could come to his succor in the spring. But to penetrate the double or treble walls of the besiegers and secure personal contact with Tsunashige was a desperate feat which could be undertaken only by the bravest of men and at the risk of capture and cruel death. One Fukushima Katsuhiro volunteered for the mission. He was younger brother to Tsunashige and a brave handsome samurai, 26 years old. There was a touching scene as Lord and vassal drank from the same cup their fareful draught, and the young man departed on his perilous journey.

Katsuhiro, almost by miraculous feat, entered the Kawagoe Castle and delivered the momentous message—how and when they might expect a relief. So on the night of April 20th in 1546 Ujiyasu with his 8,000 picked men made the famous attack on the besieging forces. When the signals agreed upon were given, Tsunashige made a sally from within and together the Hojo forces fought the Uyesugis, putting them to flight with great slaughter. It was estimated that the Allies lost over 16,000 lives while the Hojos only less than a hundred in dead. Such was the denouement of the siege campaign of Kawagoe in 1545-46.

Factor of Yedo Civilization

To clarify the far-reaching significance of the Kawagoe battle, to realize the decisive nature of the night attack and to learn the full lesson of the strategic sagacity involved in the offensive, we must retrace our steps and review the march of events which had led to this culmination. If this battle was lost or inconclusively ended, the whole course of the subsequent political history of Japan might have been other than what it was. The Uyesugis, then on their steady down-hill paths, would have gained a new lease of life, and in that case the political condition of Kanto would have reverted to the semi-chaotic state which had prevailed during the conquering days of Hojo Soun. And then the pacification of Kanto such as the Hojos had actually secured, would have been indefinitely postponed with the consequence that Hideyoshi, when he came to conquer Kanto in 1590, would have found it far different from that consolidated well-administered Kanto he did find, that is, if Hideyoshi, under those different circumstances, could have come so far afield. If Hideyoshi had conquered Kanto and given it to Iyeyasu it would have been doubtful if the latter, shackled with this un-

(Continued on Page 5)

NEW ORDER IN E. ASIA TO REMEDY PAST EVILS

Japan Fighting for Advent of Glorious Historical Era

By Prof. TARO FUNEZAWA

With the desintegration in the last centuries before the Christian Era of the glorious Empire aspiring at universality envisioned by Alexander the Great the last hope of Oriental supremacy in the ancient world vanished. However, the conquests of Alexander spread the light of a new civilization which reaching its highest peak in Greece, dawned upon the Occident through the Latin countries.

It was the "Divortio Aquarum" by which two civilizations have a same origin separated in opposite directions. They constituted two different groups striving for their own individuality and to attain definite forms.

The war of 1914 brought about a world distribution which might have been thought definite. But it was overlooked that the more interested nations were not included in this arrangement; neither were the number, capability or accomplishments taken into consideration, but simply mere force.

It was a violent epoch and as the wise ancient philosopher says "Nihil Violentum Durabile." That could not and should not last. In Europe a whole confederation of countries was bared. South America was turned into exploitation markets. Africa, alas!, was partitioned into colonies. Three fourth of Asia, became the operating field of the enterprises of the newly-rich potentates.

New World Order

This dastardly and transitory state of affairs, however, was destined to lay the foundations of the "New World Order," the real meaning of which has not yet been properly grasped by many, for the simple reason that it is to become known only by its achievements.

The basic idea of the new order contains not only the vindication of the backward people, the resolution to eradicate communism and heralds the end of British and American imperialistic capitalism, but it also has a great historical value, namely, the incorporation of the East with its lawful personality in the world conglomeration of nations. In it they will not be confined to a place of secondary significance, but they will be admitted with the same rights, power and culture vaunted by the nations which ruled the world up to the present. To this must be added their own and unmistakable traits, which are, the spiritual sense of life, tenacity, power of cohesion, peculiar disposition of submitting to a unique and indisputable authority, philosophic equilibrium and their limitless abnegation in their search for the ideal.

We may add that on her part Japan, in the titanic struggle she is waging for the liberation of the Oriental peoples, pursues a conception of life which is to be based on the purest sources of our racial modality embracing as well whatever the Orient lacks to fulfill itself.

This conception conveys in itself a marvelous era of human collaboration. Japan has initiated this crusade which we call the Oriental Revolution with the conviction that the law of existence is not strife but mutual help. The innumerable millions populating Asia and Africa must attain a state of life that will put them on the same level as the more select conglomerates of the Occident. In this manner there will be neither lords nor serfs but they will be placed on an equal footing which will enable them to fight jointly against the obstacles opposing common progress.

Anglo-Americans Will Be Crushed

Britain and the United States established a system remote from the interests of both worlds. Their sole concern lay in their own welfare. They had resolved to destroy the Orient and they tried hard to strangle Japan, which was the only powerful and organized nation on this side of the globe.

But Japan with an immense faith in the mission assigned to her by the Gods has risen in arms against those two nations, to defend the rights of the Asiatic multitudes.

The occupation of the territories lying between the Philippines and the Indian frontiers does not mean that Japan is aiming at the attainment of Continental hegemony. Our nation is well aware that in Asia there are countries lacking unity, organizations or any set course. Japan realizes that these peoples will be unable to get their freedom unless they become strong. Therefore she is striving to give them power and strength which is to be found in culture, physical development and moral discipline.

We are not carrying on the Oriental Revolution with arms. This revolution begins precisely when the guns cease firing. It might be said that weapons are mere tools that plough the earth clearing it of malignant germs which impede its cultivation. It is the fight against the masters of Imperialism. As soon as they are expelled, an original structure will immediately become apparent, according to which the

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